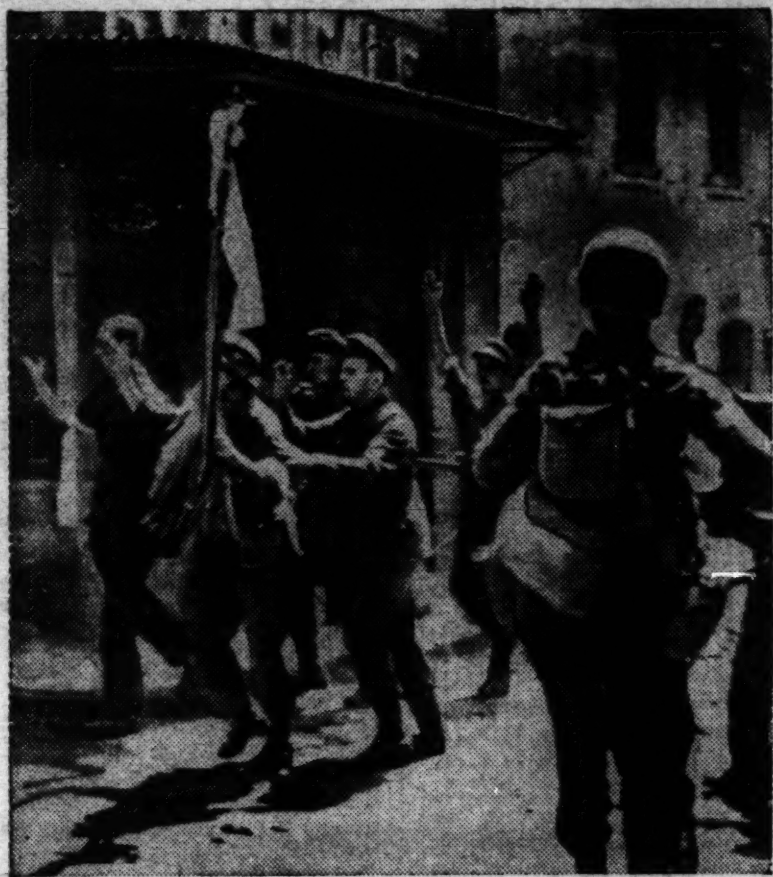


4 MI. TO PARIS! WIN VERSAILLES



White Flag Days for Nazis: After being cornered by American assault troops in a French town east of Toulon, Germans are carrying a hurriedly improvised white flag of surrender to the Yanks. Doughboys hold their rifles just in case the Nazis think they're supermen again.

4 U. S. Columns Converge On City As Nazis Reel Back

ALLIED SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, London, Saturday, Aug. 19 (UP).—American armor stormed into historic Versailles only four miles from Paris Friday and smashed to the Seine 30 miles to the northwest, sealing the doom of the German Seventh Army as it reeled toward the Seine under a fierce deluge of Allied bombs, front reports said.

ALLIED SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, London, Aug. 18 (UP).—At least four U. S. flying columns converged on Paris tonight, one driving within about 12 miles of the city, as the outflanked German Seventh Army reeled toward the Seine in a last, bomb-ridden retreat, an Allied spokesman declared that the enemy's power of effective resistance in France had ended.

Riding their greatest victory crest of the war, the Anglo-American armies were hammering home blows that they hoped would end the European phase of the war before the snow flies.

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army tanks were probing the approaches of Paris about as they pleased, front reports said, seeking out any strong knots of resistance before making the grand entry that would liberate the fourth city of the world from four years of Nazi tyranny.

Their vanguard was reported "half an hour's ride" from the Eiffel Tower, which would place them about twelve miles away since the new Sherman tanks Patton's using have a battle speed of 24 miles an hour.

One column was known to be approaching Paris from the Etampes-Dourdan area to the south, while Berlin placed others in the Rambouillet forest extending within 18 miles of the city on the southwest, in the area between Dreux and Versailles on the west and in the St. Arnould area just below Rambouillet.

Covered with a heavy barrage, the Germans made their last major effort to run the Falaise gap Thursday night and two Panzer divisions which had covered the passage joined the stampeding retreat eastward. But as the pocket collapsed, enemy units which had fought clear ran into another bottleneck at Chambois, 15 miles southeast of Falaise, where Polish troops on the Canadian First Army's flank were within two miles of a junction with the Americans after a 15-mile dash.

Farther east, Allied airmen ran across the fattest target they had yet found in the battle of France—almost 5,000 German trucks fleeing eastward in two packed columns. By the time rocket-firing RAF Typhoons had raked them from end to end in 12 separate waves, nearly 2,000 trucks, wagons and armored vehicles lay wrecked or stopped and smoking. It was the most destructive attack of its kind ever carried out, front dispatches said.

100 TANKS SMASHED

More than 100 tanks were among the equipment smashed. It was the same story all the way to the dead-end at the bridgeless Seine—a hopelessly beaten and battered army, reeling in retreat past the bodies and smashed equipment of its members who had gone before and fearing at every crossroads that an Allied column would cut across its flight.

An Allied spokesman quoted in field dispatches
(Continued on Back Page)

Red Army Circles 3 Nazi Divisions at Sandomierz

—See Page 3

Girls' Experience With a Dewey Farm Camp

Lack of Facilities in "State's Rights"

Project Hampers Vital Food Program

—See Page 2

Report Rips Anti-Labor Smear

WMC Survey Reveals Labor Is Not

Responsible for Output Lag

—See Page 5

Big 3 Agree to Occupy Reich—FDR

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (UP).—President Roosevelt disclosed today that the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union have reached general agreement on the occupation of Germany, but that specific details, such as the sections each nation will occupy, remain to be worked out.

He also told his first general news conference since July 11 that he plans to meet soon with Prime Minister Winston Churchill. Of these plans, he would say only that it's the same old story—soon. The two have not met since the Cairo-Teheran conferences last December. In the past, their meetings have been spaced about six months apart.

His disclosure regarding the tripartite understanding on the occupation of Germany was in response to a request that he elaborate on an interview during his recent Pacific tour in which he gave a grimmer interpretation of "unconditional surrender." On that occasion, he said the Allies must not repeat the mistake of 1918, but must proceed to occupy Germany and Japan—regardless of whether the Axis nations agree to unconditional surrender before the Allies enter the enemy's homeland.

GENERAL UNDERSTANDING

Asked whether any definite understanding existed among the three major allies regarding occupation of Germany, Mr. Roosevelt said they had talked about it; that it was going along all right and that there was a general understanding which, however, does not yet involve specific details.

He replied in the affirmative when asked whether sections to be occupied by each nation were part of the details and also affirmed that the European Advisory Committee had been working on this matter.

He said in reply to a question that there was nothing on paper regarding a similar understanding with China about the occupation of Japan. But he recalled his talks with generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek at Cairo last year and said he thought there would be no problems involved in reaching such an understanding.

At the Cairo conferences, it was agreed that Japan must be made to yield all the territory she has stolen during the past 50 years, including Manchuria, other parts of China, Formosa and Korea.

Mr. Roosevelt declined to comment on the postwar international security talks opening here Monday. But he met later with Secretary of State Cordell Hull and it was presumed they discussed the forthcoming talks.

To Be Promoted

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (UP).—Maj. Gen. Alexander M. "Sandy" Patch, commander of invasion forces in southern France, today was nominated by President Roosevelt for promotion to the temporary rank of lieutenant general.

Dewey Sends His Ghost To Confer With Hull

By ALAN MAX

Governor Dewey yesterday asked to meet with Secretary of State Hull to discuss postwar international plans—well not quite. The Governor wired to Hull that he would send John Foster Dulles, his mentor on foreign affairs, as his representative plenipotentiary.

The Governor's wire followed the statement of Hull on Thursday that he would welcome conferences with those who come "solely in a non-

partisan spirit" and that he would welcome such a conference with Dewey.

Bulletin

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (UP).—Secretary of State Cordell Hull late today notified Gov. Thomas E. Dewey that he would be "delighted to confer" with his representative on foreign policy, John Foster Dulles, on any date convenient to him.

planation is that the unfortunate Dewey is still suffering from his inferiority complex—a complex which appears to be fully justified.

Dewey probably asked someone, perhaps Herbert Hoover, to write his attack on the Big 4 conferences. Now he feels it necessary to ask still another person to discuss it for him.

The anguish Mr. Dewey would feel if he had to meet with Joseph Stalin and Winston Churchill, is too painful to think about. Possibly the Governor's doctor has told him not to worry, that the Presidency would actually make a real man out of him. But the White House would hardly seem to be the place for such experiments.

At first glance, Dewey's action in naming someone else to discuss world affairs for him might appear a little arrogant—as if he were president of some country, maybe Pawling, N. Y., and Dulles were his minister of foreign affairs.

But such an interpretation would be too crude. The more likely explanation is that the unfortunate Dewey is still suffering from his inferiority complex—a complex which appears to be fully justified.

FDR Proposes New CCC Plan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (UP).—President Roosevelt today placed before the American people for study a proposal under which, after the war, about 1,000,000 boys a year between the ages of 17 and 22 or 23 would undergo a 12-month training course, not necessarily military.

He told his news conference that some form of postwar Federal training would be beneficial in teaching the nation's youth to live together in cleanliness and under discipline. He said the tremendous training and housing facilities now available would be well suited to accommodate these young men, who, as he put it, would be giving one year of their lives to serve their country.

The President recalled that young men who served in the now-disbanded Civilian Conservation Corps improved mentally and physically.

By OTTO WANGERIN

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Labor shares part of the responsibility for the defeat of the Kilgore bill, Lee Pressman, general counsel for the CIO, told a conference of 2,000 CIO shop stewards and local officers here last night, in an appeal for greater political activity by labor.

The rally, held in the Ashland Auditorium, was an enlarged meeting of the Chicago CIO Council and represented some 250,000 war workers in the Chicago area.

"Thirty Senators weren't even in Washington," Pressman said, "and that is our fault. What are you going to do about it, now that the measure is up for consideration before the House? Have you made certain that all Representatives will be in Washington next week?"

Pressman addressed the meeting on the movement of the steel, radio and auto CIO unions for a 17 cent wage increase and a guaranteed annual wage. The workers, he said, must recognize that it is not sufficient just to get a wage increase. He called attention to the recent statement of Donald Nelson, WPB chairman, that with the military



French women ambulance drivers, modern Joans of Arc, are about to bivouac on a road in the Toulon sector shortly after they landed with troops on the south of France. They disembarked with the first French unit to arrive in this area since the armistice.

Kilgore Bill Setback Is Warning To Labor, Chicago CIO Parley Told

By OTTO WANGERIN

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collapse of Germany there will be a 40 per cent cutback in war production.

"From now on," he said, "what the shop stewards and local union officers do will determine whether we win or lose."

Raymond S. McKeough, regional political director of the CIO said a checkup of certain precincts in Chicago showed as high as 85 per cent of the working people have not yet been registered, and warned that unless Roosevelt wins Cook County by 350,000 he will lose Illinois.

Jack Spiegel, anti-Tribune committee chairman, read excerpts of Berlin and Tokio broadcasts lauding Col. Robert R. McCormick. Any worker, he said, who buys the Tribune every day, in the course of a year is contributing \$14.56 to Hitler's battle in America.

Wm. L. Clayton Ouster Asked

By Federated Press

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Removal of cotton broker William L. Clayton as Surplus War Property Administrator was urged today by James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union, in a formal statement citing Clayton's "demonstrated hostility to the true interests of farmers, of small business and of labor."

Patton said testimony of Assistant Attorney General Norman Little before the Senate committee investigating national defense had shown that "the National Association of Real Estate Boards and its affiliates are dominating the surplus land disposal policies under the Clayton administration, and that it had proved Clayton had refused to follow recommendations of his inter-agency advisory committee that the Department of Agriculture handle disposal of farmland."

Girls' Bitter Experience in Dewey Farm Camp

By MAX GORDON

NEWBURGH, Aug. 18.—Inhuman conditions in New York farm labor camps, administered by Gov. Dewey's Emergency Farm Manpower Commission, threaten to prevent the mobilization of the 120,000 volunteers needed to gather in the state's fall food crop.

They also give America's workers a view of labor conditions in a Dewey - administered government project.

A group of young girls from a land army camp four miles from this city last night described to me the circumstances under which they are compelled to live.

Spokesmen for the group was Natalie Danziger, 18-year-old president of a council organized by the girls at the camp.

There are 112 girls living at the camp, which is administered by a state appointed supervisor. Ages range from 14 to 30. A large num-

ber are high school students recruited by local schools. They pay \$10 a week for their board, and here are some sample meals:

Breakfast—fruit juice, dry cereal and milk or coffee; lunch—a couple of dry sandwiches, milk and a piece of fruit; dinner—a plate of potatoes, beans and corn, rice pudding and milk.

Breakfast is served at 6:30 a. m. and dinner at 7 p. m. In the intervening 12 hours, the girls engaged in heavy physical labor, are compelled to live on a meager lunch without supplementary snacks.

FARMERS AMAZED

Local farmers are aghast at the slim diet and have circulated a petition to remedy conditions. Whenever they have the opportunity, farmers have been supplementing the girls' lunches with food of their own, though they are technically not required to do so.

Medical facilities are inhumanly

scant, even though frequent cuts and other injuries are sustained on the job.

Emergency supplies such as band-aids are frequently unavailable. A nurse visits the camp from 7 to 9 each evening but the girls are compelled to pay for a doctor after the first visit.

An example of the neglect for serious ailments was the case of a girl with a severely cut finger, which became infected. Four days later she was finally taken to town for an anti-tetanus injection. No provision was made for bringing her back to camp. As a result the injection had ill effects.

SANITARY FACILITIES

The girls were bitter about lack of sanitary facilities for which no provision is made while they are at work, sometimes several miles away from the nearest farmhouse. They claimed that at the camp itself lavatories are filthy. While

there are six showers for 56 girls in one dormitory, the hot water supply is enough for only the first six.

There are virtually no recreational facilities at the camp. No newspapers are brought in and there are no radios.

On Sunday, the one day off, picnics are supposed to be provided but few have been held. Since the beginning of the summer the girls had only a single opportunity to go swimming.

Disciplinary action for minor infractions of the rules takes the form of kitchen duty after their grueling eight hours in the field.

Frequently assigned to work 25 miles from camp, the girls must pay for bus transportation. In order to save this expense, they often hitch-hike. Travel consumes three hours daily, which makes the day's work 12 hours long. Past workers earn about \$4 a day, out of which they pay for food.

The girls organized the council, and some of the conditions are now gradually being cleared up as they threaten to make them public.

VOLUNTEERS DISCOURAGED

The girls said that volunteers frequently came to the dormitories and after seeing the circumstances under which they were required to work went back home.

The farm-labor program is administered jointly by the federal and state governments. The federal government sends the workers out through the USES. Last year Gov. Dewey set up the Emergency Farm Mobilization Committee under director Thomas N. Hurd, after blasting the federal government for encroaching on "state's rights" in developing its federal land army program.

The state government administers the camps exclusively now and has ample funds through the State War Council to see that they are run efficiently.

Allies Shell Toulon As Flank Drive Gains On Marseille Road

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Rome, Aug. 18 (UP).—American armored columns plunged through crumbling German resistance to within five miles of the French naval base of Toulon today and began flanking it on the north with a swift six-mile drive toward Marseille, second city of France.

As artillery shelled Toulon and American warplanes attacked remnants of the scuttled French fleet which the Germans had converted into sunken artillery batteries, the Yanks swept more than two miles down the St. Raphael-Toulon highway to the vicinity of Solles-Pont, five miles northeast of Toulon.

Nineteen miles north of the port, which reports said might fall within hours, another column raced six miles westward from Besse to the vicinity of Brignoles, 31 miles east of Aix-en-Provence, the inland gateway to Marseille.

On the right flank of the Allied front, now expanded to 80 miles, other forces moved three miles eastward to the outskirts of Cannes.

At Draguignan, 35 miles in from the south coast, the combined American and French forces swept west and southwest three or more miles against "slight opposition." Those forces appeared to be moving to curl an outer flanking column around Toulon, and cut into the large network of highways between the Toulon-Marseille coastal line.

United Press war correspondent Reynold Packard reported the Germans, in their "blitz retreat," were blowing up bridges and ammunition dumps.

German prisoners included a general and his entire staff, captured by paratroopers, and another Nazi general captured in a foxhole.

The two inland columns moving in to cut off Toulon and reach Marseille were reported fighting through the rugged foothills of the Maritime Alps.

Allied planes were continuing to give close support to the ground troops.

Refer Petrillo Case to Vinson

By Federated Press

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—With its labor members split, the National War Labor Board today voted 10 to 2 to submit the dispute between the American Federation of Musicians (AFM) and the two principal juke-box record manufacturers to economic stabilization director Fred M. Vinson for settlement. If Vinson is unable to bring about an agreement, the fight is then scheduled to go to the White House for a final decision.

The row arose when all of the record makers except Columbia and RCA-Victor, agreed to the terms of the new contract with the AFM Musicians Union. The union workers refused to work without a contract and the WLB ordered them to go back, regardless.

Soviet Trade Unions Greet Plan For Labor Parley on Postwar

By Wireless to Allied Labor News

MOSCOW, Aug. 18 (ALN).—The proposal by Ernie Thornton, secretary of the Australian Ironworkers and Munition Workers Union, that "a skeleton world labor committee" be convened immediately to place world labor's views before the preliminary United Nations postwar planning conferences was acclaimed this week by the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.

Following discussion among Soviet trade union leaders, an AUCCTU spokesman declared that such a conference could play a vital role in determining the position of world labor regarding postwar reconstruction problems. Union leaders here have repeatedly emphasized the need for convening the world labor conference, proposed by the British Trades Union Congress, at the earliest possible date.

Red Army Encircles Three Nazi Divisions

LONDON, Aug. 18 (UP).—Smashing north toward Warsaw and southwest toward Cracow, the key to German Silesia, powerful Soviet forces have extended their bridgehead on the Vistula River's west bank to 74 miles and captured the

great Nazi base of Sandomierz, 115 miles south of the Polish capital.

Troops of the 1st Ukrainian Army under an unprecedented 43 generals lengthened by 31 miles the bridgehead that threatens to split the Nazi armies in central and southwestern Poland, Marshal Stalin announced in an Order of the Day, their annihilation.

Moscow's operational communique also reported that three German divisions—some 30,000 men—have been encircled north of Sandomierz and that fighting was going on for their annihilation.

Indicating the ferocity of fighting on the eastern front, more than 295 Nazi tanks were destroyed yesterday—the greatest number in any 24-hour period since the Red Army opened its summer offensive.

EAST PRUSSIA ABLAZE

Moscow's communique failed to mention progress of fighting on the border of East Prussia where 14 Soviet divisions were pounding the Germans back along the Szeszuppe River. The Soviet newspaper Red Fleet reported that all along the border the Germans were setting fire to their towns and villages.

For two weeks Marshal Ivan S. Konev's 1st Ukrainian Army has been hurling back repeated counterattacks as the Germans desperately flung every available man into battle in a grim struggle to throw the Red Army back across the Vistula where they established their bridgehead, Aug. 3.

Stalin's Order of the Day named a record number of 21 infantry generals, indicating the huge forces at Marshal Konev's disposal.

Sandomierz fell after two days of bitter hand-to-hand street fighting after Soviet troops had encircled the city on three sides and broken across the Vistula opposite the big Nazi bastion.

POUND EAST PRUSSIA

While Gen. Ivan D. Cherniakhovsky's 3d White Russian Army began an intensive artillery and air bombardment of East Prussian territory in the direction of the big rail hub of Insterburg and Koenigsberg, the capital, German towns and villages were reported blazing fiercely with flames visible for miles.

The enemy was fleeing westward, strafed by Soviet planes that ranged up and down highways from the border to Insterburg, Red Fleet said. One Soviet flier said that the frontier station of Schirwindt was a mass of flames.

The newspaper Izvestia reported from the front that the last few miles to the approaches of the frontier had been the scene of one of the fiercest battles of the war.

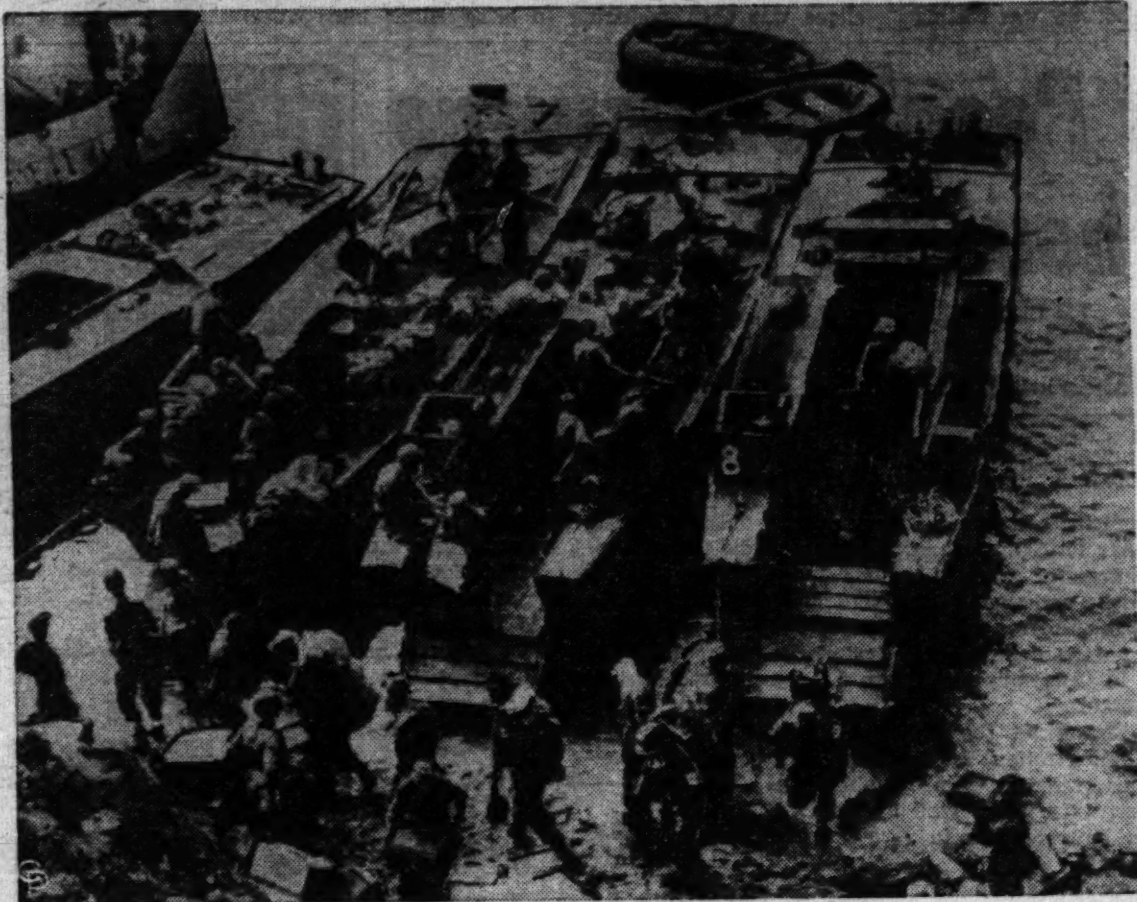
Several German divisions, including crack Grenadier regiments and one panzer division, "Gross Deutschland," which recently arrived from Italy, were wiped out, the dispatch said.

GREAT BOMBARDMENT

Cherniakhovsky's artillery unloaded more than 3,000 shells in 30 minutes at noon Thursday, the infantry charging immediately after the first salvo. Twenty minutes later, the first Soviet foot soldiers broke into enemy trenches and bayoneted the defenders.

East of Praga, Warsaw suburb, Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's 1st White Russian troops repelled attacks of enemy infantry and tanks and in some places went over to the attack themselves, Moscow reported.

West of the Lithuanian rail hub of Siauliai, however, the Germans were continuing their offensive to relieve pressure on the East Prussian border.



Allied troops in southern France are unloading medical supplies, ammunition and other materials from Canadian assault craft on the beach on Levant Island. Captured in the initial stages of the new invasion, the island, just off the coast of France, is being used as a supply dump.

14,000 Maquis Open Attack on Annecy

By ALDO FORTE

MOILLESSULAZ, Inside France, Aug. 18 (UP).—Fourteen thousand vengeful Frenchmen, heartened by the unconditional surrender this morning of the German garrison at Annemasse, closed in at 3:30 p. m. for the attack on the isolated German garrison at Annecy.

From all points in Savoie, truckloads of Maquis were moving toward Annecy, they included the fighting Frenchmen who this morning wiped out, by capture or death, the German garrison barracked at the Hotel Pax in Annemasse.

Some 1,200 German troops were strongly entrenched at the northern end of the lake extending southeast from Annecy. But they had been weakened by unsuccessful attempts to reinforce the Annemasse garrison. They sent some 800 men to Annemasse; the French caught them at Evire on the road, and captured or killed all of them.

14,000 PARTISANS

The Maquis, French patriots who took their name from a Corsican word meaning underbrush, returned to Moilleussulaz in trucks flying the tricolor. Heavily armed with sub-machine guns, they rolled into town to the accompaniment of cheers of the French population.

Leaders of the resistance group told me that Annecy was encircled by 14,000 partisans.

The French have hoisted the United States and Swiss flags on poles on their side of the border across from Switzerland. They wanted to fly the British flag, too, but couldn't find one, but an Australian flag was discovered. Annemasse's former mayor was here today, returning from exile in Switzerland. He will go on to the town to resume his office.

French customs officers in Moilleussulaz hoisted the Stars and Stripes today when news of Annemasse's fall was received. The custom office was in German hands until this morning, I learned, with 25 soldiers and officers stationed at the border gates. They wanted to quit at six o'clock this morning but a group of SS men appeared with instructions to guard the border to the last man.

ARMY FIGHTS SS

The army troops wanted to cross the line into Switzerland and the SS men refused them permission. A fight followed and the Elite Guards were disarmed. Almost running, the army men crossed the boundary—37 of them—negotiated with the Swiss for safe entry. Swiss guards permitted them to enter, one by one, disarmed them and stacked their rifles in the Swiss customs office.

The Germans were permitted to keep their personal belongings. Most of these were small evidence of looting and hoarding, and included such luxuries as soap and sweets.

Maquis took over control of customs on the French side of the line even as the Germans were leaving.

Gandhi Assails Wavell on India Freedom Talks

BOMBAY, Aug. 18 (UP).—Mohandas K. Gandhi, Indian nationalist leader whose request for an interview with Viceroy Wavell on Indian independence in return for full war support was declined, said today that it was apparent that Britain would not relinquish her hold on India until forced to do so.

"It is crystal clear that the British government is not prepared to give up power over the Indian millions unless the latter develop the strength to wrest it from them," Gandhi said. "I hope India will do so by purely moral means."

Gandhi said that a proper sort of agreement between himself and Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Indian Moslem leader, could induce a "revision of the firm refusal of the British government." Gandhi was scheduled to meet Jinnah this week, but the meeting has been postponed due to the latter's illness.

Project Proposed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (UP).—Sen. James E. Murray, (D-Mont.) today introduced a bill to establish a Missouri Valley Authority empowered to create and control the development of resources in the Missouri River area.

Nazi Ulcer Brigade Seized at Orleans

ALLIED SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, London, Aug. 18 (UP).—Among the German casualties at Orleans was the "Stomach Battalion," it was learned today.

Americans captured the unit, whose personnel includes Germans, suffering from stomach ailments, who were formed into a battalion in order to simplify the problems of providing them with a special diet.

When Clare Boothe Luce Pined for a Dictator

By JOHN MELDON

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 17.—Rep. Clare Boothe Luce does not believe in a democratic America.

Undoubtedly, La Luce would prefer that the electorate did not know that she had placed herself irrevocably on the record, as far back as 1932, for a dictatorship in this country. We prefer that she does not get her wish, and that the voters are reminded of the fascist-minded thinking of the lady.

In 1932, La Luce (then Mrs. Clare Boothe Brokaw) was an editor of Vanity Fair. That year was one of the blackest in the history of the United States. Herbert Hoover was still president and we were in the deep abyss of an unprecedented depression. Millions were jobless. Banks were closing right and left. Industry was rusting

on its foundations. Men stood on street corners with little boxes of apples selling them for a nickel.

It was precisely in that situation of national calamity, brought about by twelve years of Republican administration, that the future Mrs. Luce wrote an editorial in Vanity Fair titled: "Wanted—A Dictator."

At the time the article appeared, the more far-sighted members of Congress were battling Hoover for progressive legislation as a way out of the economic crisis. Hoover, with typical Republican tory-mindedness, was refusing to act.

In the midst of this catastrophic set-up, La Luce proposed a dictatorship, based upon the government-by-decree Hindenburg rule in Germany (the Hindenburg clique was then preparing to bring Hitler into power)

and Mussolini's fascism in Italy. Said the Luce editorial:

"Only two processes can halt this process of decay. The first is the formation of a National Party, apart from and above the regular parties, pledged to support at the polls any candidate who will commit himself to work for measures of national rather than local or personal interest."

"The second, which is perfectly feasible, is the grant of dictatorial powers to the next President."

"Whether open or disguised, dictatorship has been the salvation . . . of Germany under Hindenburg, and of Italy under the Fascist Party."

This is the Republican lady who has the effrontery to accuse the Roosevelt Administration with being dictatorial and bureaucratic!

Mayor and People of Oswego Welcome Thousand Refugees

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Mayor Joseph T. McCaffery, in the spirit of true American hospitality, expressed the pride of his city in welcoming the thousand refugees now stationed at Fort Ontario. In a statement to a New York Morning Freiheit correspondent the Mayor said:

"We want the refugees to carry back, when they return to their homes, a picture of a small American city, not only in its physical characteristics but in the way all sorts of people live in harmony, although they come from different races and are believers in so many different creeds."

Expressing sympathy for the refugees' plight, McCaffery said Oswegans are "indeed glad to do all we can to make them happy and contented." The majority of the refugees are Jewish.

"We will continue to treat them with every courtesy and consideration," he said.

The mayor's sentiments are shared by the common council, local governing body. Citizens have brought gifts to the camp.

The mayor is particularly proud that Oswego with a population of scarcely 23,000 has 4,100 men in the armed forces.

Living Cost Up 0.6% in Month

Living costs rose 0.6 percent from June 15 to July 15, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics Index. Higher prices for food, particularly eggs and fresh fruits and vegetables, were the main factor in the increase, said Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins.

Meanwhile the Office of Price Administration in the New York area yesterday warned against "improper" methods used by landlords to force tenants to vacate apartments.

One of the "improper methods" is in the form of a notice which is intended to give the tenant the impression that he is obliged to move. The other is a notice that the landlord does not "intend" to renew leases for the coming year. Landlords, who serve such notices, may be guilty of rent regulation violations, said Hort.

He explained that the landlord

did not have to renew a lease if he did not care to, but in that case the tenant could live on from month to month as long as he paid the rent.

Notices intended to impress tenants with the need for moving are not recognized by OPA, and tenants are advised to inform the local OPA rent office as soon as they are received.

Win Health Plan In Bedding Field

A health insurance plan for about 1,000 employees of 75 bedding and furniture plants was agreed upon this week at a conference between officials of the Bedding, Curtain and Drapery Workers Union, Local 140, CIO, and members of the Associated Bedding Manufacturers of Greater New York, Inc.

The total cost of the plan, which is 3 per cent of the payroll, is to be paid entirely by the employers.

Agreed upon are weekly benefits for 13 weeks for disability from sickness or accident amounting to approximately half of the employee's wage; a policy of \$1,000 in case of death from any cause; hospitalization insurance including semi-private hospital accommodations, use of operating room, x-ray, anesthesia and medication; a surgical reimbursement fee up to \$150; and six weeks maternity benefits.

Alex Sirota, manager of Local 140, stated: "We feel that now the precedent is established, the other shops in our industry, which include felt, feather, curtain, drapery and venetian blind workers, will follow suit."

Clarifies Rights Of Churches in USSR

Greek Orthodox priests in the Soviet Union may now "engage in proselytizing work either in church or outside," it was stated in Moscow by Georgi Grigorovich Karpov, head of the Soviet Council on Greek Orthodox Church Affairs, according to the Religious News Service here.

"The Orthodox Church has all the rights possessed by every private society in the Soviet Union," he pointed out. "In reality, it has more, since our Council was established to make sure that church rights would be respected everywhere."

WLB Refers Petrillo Case to Vinson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (UP).—The War Labor Board today referred to Economic Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson the refusal of the American Federation of Musicians (AFM), headed by James C. Petrillo, to comply with its directives ordering resumption of work in two cases.



Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr. Commander of the U. S. Third Army in its slashing drive toward Paris, takes time out to receive the thanks of two French children for the magnificent job the Yanks are doing in routing the Nazis.

Italian War Prisoners And the Negro Soldiers

By JAMES W. FORD

The incident between Negro soldiers and Italian war prisoners at Fort Lawton in Seattle is particularly unfortunate because of common bonds of anti-fascism and democratic aspirations.

The position of Italian war prisoners in this country has got to be made clear on a mass scale if incidents of this kind are to be avoided and if we are to adopt and carry out a policy towards the Italian people consistent with our association with them in the war effort. There is not too much clarity on these questions.

There are 50,000 Italian war prisoners in the country. They have been thoroughly investigated, almost one by one, to determine their attitude towards the war. Thirty thousand of these prisoners have been adjudged anti-fascists. They have expressed willingness to help in the war to go back to Italy to fight with the Allies against the Nazis.

The anti-fascist Italian war prisoners have been entrusted with various kinds of jobs in connection with the war effort. It has been unfortunate, to say the least, that certain sections of the American press have confused the position of the anti-fascist Italian war prisoners, classifying them with Nazi war prisoners.

The jim crow policy of relegating Negroes to the dirtiest jobs has added to the confusion about work given to anti-fascist Italian war prisoners.

One example will show how unfortunate was the incident at Seattle. Recently a group of anti-fascist Italian war prisoners in New Jersey was invited to attend some patriotic affairs. At every one of

these affairs, which were supposed to be friendly to the Italian war prisoners, these guests were shown to be unwelcome.

Only when they attended an affair of Negroes were they given a warm welcome. This caused the Italian war prisoners to exclaim that in America only Negroes are truly democratic.

Anti-fascist Italian war prisoners have been particularly astounded to find the anti-democratic treatment of Negroes in America.

Make clear the position of anti-fascist war prisoners in the USA. Wipe out jim crow.

Groton Strike Leaders Fired

GROTON, Conn., Aug. 18 (UP).—The Electric Boat Co. today refused to permit Arthur Ward, president of the Independent Ship Building and Marine Engineers Union, and two other union officials to return to their jobs at the yards, as the aftermath of a four-day strike which cost 250,000 man-hours in submarine production for the Navy.

The company also gave three-day suspensions to 21 employees alleged to have been members of the strike steering committee. The action, it was said, was based on "a precedent established by the National War Labor Board."

Policy Stated on Temporary Haven for Jews from Hungary

The United States and Great Britain will give temporary refuge to any Jews able to leave Hungary by virtue of the regulations set up by the enemy country authorizing the emigration of Jews, the State Department has announced.

Its statement on "temporary havens of safety" follows:

"The International Committee of the Red Cross has communicated to the governments of the United Kingdom and the United States an offer of the Hungarian government regarding emigration and treatment of Jews. Because of the desperate plight of the Jews in Hungary and the overwhelming humanitarian considerations involved, the two governments are informing the government of Hungary through the International Committee of the Red Cross that despite the heavy difficulties and responsibilities involved they have accepted the offer of the Hungarian government for the release of the Jews, and will make arrangements for the care of such Jews leaving Hungary who reach neutral or United Nations territory, and also that they will find temporary havens of refuge where such people may live in safety.

"Notification of these assurances is being given to the neutral countries, who are being requested to permit entry of Jews who reach their frontiers from Hungary.

"The governments of the United Kingdom and the United States emphasize that in accepting the offer which has been made they do not in any way condone the action of the Hungarian government in forcing emigration of Jews as an alternative to persecution and death."

News Capsules

Special Fares for Vets

John J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads, announces that as of Sept. 1 all ex-servicemen and women will be given a special railroad rate of one and one-fourth cents a mile from the point of their release to any destination in the United States or Canada.

Sidney Chaplin, 18-year-old son of comedian Charles Chaplin and Lita Grey—Chaplin's second wife—will be inducted into the Army Monday.

Federal agents revealed that boardwalk concessions in Santa Cruz, which solicited customers to

"stab the Axis" and "throw darts till you win," were actually cover-ups for a nationwide narcotic syndicate. It was stated that the alleged syndicate had its headquarters at Santa Cruz, with "wholesalers" in every major city in the United States.

Up in Buffalo it rained so hard that streets were flooded, traffic was disrupted and firemen worked throughout the night pumping water from thousands of cellars and clearing low-lying streets and highways. It was the heaviest downpour in a single day since 1893, according to the Weather Bureau.

Tire Report Rips Anti-Labor Smear

The nationwide press campaign to smear labor's war production record received a setback yesterday when a report by the War Manpower Commission absolved the rubber workers and their union of responsibility for the lag in heavy-duty tire output. The finding, in fact, pointed to some real sore spots for which the very forces that are inspiring the anti-labor campaign are responsible. The New York Times, touring one of its anti-union experts, Russell Porter, has been given a lead in the smear campaign. Porter is devoting his efforts to picking up all the anti-labor slanders he can find. At

How Lag in Tire Output Can Be Overcome

AKRON, O., Aug. 18.—Army trucks and heavy artillery movers, America's highway express and freight move on millions of heavy-duty tires, mostly produced in this rubber center.

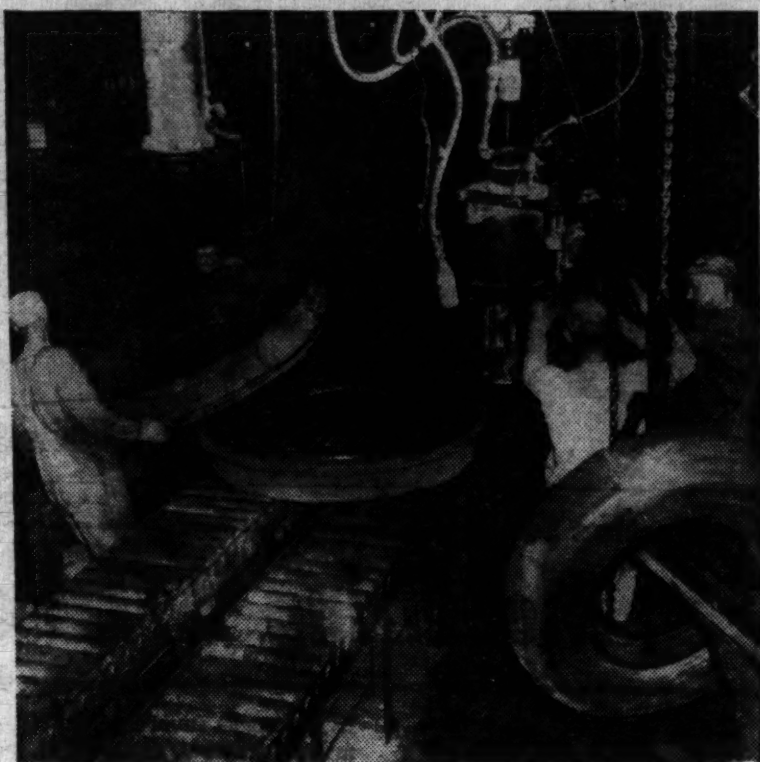
At this moment there is an acute shortage of such tires, and war production's most critical bottleneck is the tire industry. The War Production Board estimates that production of the "heavies" must increase at least 30 per cent to fulfill war needs.

Front pages of Ohio's newspapers attempted to place blame on the rubber workers union last week, but within a few days stories were appearing on page 15, or buried in the back of the paper with a serious examination of the real factors causing inadequate tire building.

The United Rubber Workers of America made the most concrete proposals as long as a year ago at a conference in Washington, calling for greatly increased production of tires. At that time the corporations balked at the proposals, and there is still resistance on their part. Behind the scenes, the big four (Goodyear, Goodrich, Firestone and United States Rubber) are holding out on the tire production in an effort to get four million dollars each to build plants for tire manufacture in Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas.

TO ESCAPE UNION

The Big Four see these new plants in the midwest as an escape from the union. This presents the perspective to Akron workers that Akron rubber plants would close in



Critical need of heavy-duty tires such as those being turned out at the above rubber plant, has put the spotlight on the lag at Akron. Extension of land warfare in Continental Europe raises the demand for such tires to a new high.

the postwar period instead of being reconverted to civilian tire production.

Rubber companies have followed the policy of piling up hundreds of grievances. A solution of these grievances would increase the efficiency in the plants and improve the production. For this purpose, the rubber union has made the

demand that a special rubber panel should be created.

Bad scheduling of material through the plants is the real bottleneck. The corporations could introduce smooth, efficient scheduling, if the desire to convince the government of their need for new plants did not exist. The companies also refuse to put war pro-

duction on a seven-day week under the pretext that they need the seventh day for maintenance. According to the rubber union, production could be continued on the seventh day, increasing production immediately by 15 percent.

Lack of manpower, especially skilled tire builders, is another reason advanced for the critical lag. There are many tire builders in the rubber plants engaged in other work who could be shifted to their skill, according to the union. New workers could be brought in from Akron's woman and Negro population to fill the less skilled jobs. If the manpower crisis still persisted, the army's offer to demobilize skilled tire builders could be taken advantage of.

DURING RECONVERSION

Union officials estimate that one to two years would be required to get the Kansas-Nebraska-Iowa plants constructed and ready for tire production. They would be completed then at the time when reconversion would be the great problem facing the industry.

D. Alan Strachen, deputy vice-chairman of the War Production Board, stated last week that the rubber union is not responsible for the production lag, nor are the workers. He placed responsibility on four main causes: 1) faulty scheduling; 2) alterations due to change over from raw to synthetic rubber; 3) short runs of heavy duty tires of various sizes, because the army's inventory is so low that immediate production of each size is necessary; 4) failure to fully utilize available tire-building labor.

Detroit, a spokesman for the automotive manufacturers gave him the basis for yesterday's story with the opinion that the United Automobile Workers is founded on the philosophy of "more pay and less work" and that production would rise in certain critical fields by "20 to 30 percent" if labor only worked "harder."

The Akron "dope" story, that workers' self-imposed limitation cut down tire output 15 percent, was made to order for the Times smear series. Porter said in his story that he had "learned" from some unnamed sources that this "restriction" was revealed in a WMC report that was kept "secret."

The WMC's commission made the report public on Thursday. But this time the Times ran a small story tucked away far in the interior of the paper. Why? Because the report did not confirm Porter's smears. On the contrary, it was brought out that the companies are cutting incentive pay rates and are thereby discouraging workers from boosting production rates.

"Publicity to date has over-emphasized one or two factors such as worker limits on productivity as the reason for failure to meet production schedules, and has not presented the true picture," the report stated.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The commission recommended that:

"During the next 90 days it is possible to increase production of heavy-duty tires 10 to 15 percent by raising the limits or goals on individual production above existing levels.

"It must be definitely understood that production records made during the emergency should not be used as a basis for cutting rates, enforcing future speed-up or re-studying jobs."

This recommendation brings to mind the incentive pay issue that was discussed so much in earlier stages of the war production program. Within organized labor ranks there was, and still remains, a difference of opinion as to the desirability of incentive pay. But there is general agreement, and in this all genuine incentive pay experts agree; that cutting rates is an invitation to cut output.

CUTTING IMPERMISSIBLE

Both opponents and supporters of incentive pay have pointed out that wherever piecework or other incentive forms do exist, as in tire plants, there must be a strict adherence to the basic production norm, with no cutting regardless of how high a worker's earnings climb.

Tire manufacturers, as near-sighted on profits as others, have violated this basic principle by the practice of retiming jobs and otherwise chiseling earnings. Grievances and demoralization set in. The consequences were inevitable.

Fear of cutbacks is another factor. But in the heavy-duty tire field the demand is critical, especially in view of the rapid extension of land warfare. There is a similar critical situation in several other fields closely related to the demands of the new offensives.

A genuine incentive pay policy—one that offers a chance of higher earnings and safeguards against abuse, would result in great dividends for the war fronts. But management greed and a desire to have the government pay for additional plants, rather than to raise the efficiency of those in operation, blocks such a policy.

Go-to-School Drive Launched

A national drive to get American youth to return to school in the fall has been launched by the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor and the U. S. Office of Education in cooperation with the Office of War Information.

High school enrollment has dropped 1,000,000 during the war, and many youths are in jobs not contributing either to the war or their own development, the Children's Bureau stressed.

The bureau welcomes the support of labor, civic, welfare, youth, church and community groups in this drive.

Prices Up in India

Prices of toilet articles in India have risen greatly over the 1941 levels, soap up as high as 138 percent and toothpaste 214 percent, according to the Department of Com-

Biddle Admits Bridges Doing Excellent War Job

By Federated Press

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18.—U. S. Attorney General Francis Biddle, in San Francisco on a regular inspection tour, thinks Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union (CIO) "is doing an excellent war job on the San Francisco waterfront."

Nevertheless, he told reporters, he is convinced that Bridges is or has been a Communist, and if the U. S. Supreme Court eventually rules against him, he will be deported "as a routine matter, just like anybody else."

Questioned in regard to the attack on him by Martin Dies because he refused to investigate the CIO Political Action Committee, Biddle said: "Dies got a little mixed up on the law. It is the Civil Service Commission which would naturally have jurisdiction over the charge that the CIO has been making too many phone calls to federal employees."

Biddle said that "if he had time" he would go to the Sharp Park internment camp where Ernest Fox, German-born anti-Nazi and active worker in the National Maritime Union (CIO), is being held, to investigate the charges that Fox was interned not because he was suspected of subversive activity but because of his union activities.

Praise Yanks for Anti-Robot Defense

LONDON, Aug. 18 (UP).—American army fire-fighting units were revealed today to be playing an important role in the British civilian defense against Nazi flying bombs,

Truman Plans Lamar, Mo., Talk

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (UP).—President Roosevelt and Sen. Harry S. Truman (D-Mo.), his running mate, decided today at their first strategy conference to leave most of their campaign to the Democratic National Committee.

Truman told reporters that plans are "in a tentative stage" but that it was decided definitely he will formally accept the vice-presidential nomination in a speech at Lamar, Mo., his birthplace, on Aug. 31.

He said he will assume any task assigned by the Democratic committee, but hoped this would not entail an extensive speaking tour "because I've still got a job to do in the Senate."

It generally has been expected that Truman will bear the burden of campaigning since the President had said he would not campaign "in the usual partisan sense."

Truman predicted the Democrats will carry Missouri by 100,000 or more.

National Democratic Chairman Robert E. Hannegan today conferred with Rep. Robert Ramspeck, (D-Ga.), whom he named last night director of the committee's speakers' bureau.

Adjourn Plot Trial to Sept. 5

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (UP).—Judge Edward C. Elcher today adjourned the proceedings in the sedition trial until Sept. 5, when prosecutor O. John Rogge resumes the government's case against the defendants, who are charged with plotting to subvert morale of the American armed forces and foster Nazism in this country.

Meantime, Federal Judge T. Alan Goldsborough dismissed a habeas corpus suit filed by former sedition trial defendant Robert Noble, whose case was separated from the mass trial because of "obstructive" courtroom conduct. James J. Laughlin, Noble's attorney, said he would appeal Goldsborough's decision.

To Protect Women Workers in Postwar

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (UP).—A fight to prevent discrimination against women war workers during industrial reconversion was promised today in the first statement by Miss Frieda S. Miller, new head of the Women's Bureau of the Labor Department.

Her program included:

1. Service and consumers goods industries — long recognized as women's work—should raise wages and return to shorter hour practices.
2. Qualified women with the predilection and ability must be enabled to hold technical and professional advances made during the war.
3. Women must not be discriminated against because they are women, or married women, but should decide for themselves and in the general interest whether to stay on as wage earners.

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Secretary Hull's Reply

THE serious and statesmanlike reply of Secretary Hull to Gov. Dewey's sniping at the security conference, has left the GOP candidate looking like a pigmy.

Hull makes it clear that there is no mystery about the coming postwar talks. They are based on the policy laid down in the Moscow Declaration, later embodied in the Connally resolution approved by the Senate, including most of the Republicans.

Embarrassed by the antics of its candidate, the Herald Tribune pretends the discussions did some good since it somehow "cleared the record." But only someone blinded by partisanship could find the slightest merit in Dewey's action.

The GOP candidate was not merely engaging in a campaign maneuver, as some suggest, such as seeking to get the credit for whatever good will come out of the Dumbarton Oaks talks. The fact is, Dewey's policy and Hull's policy are as different as night and day. Dewey was out to undermine the conferences before they could even get started because he does not want that lasting peace of which Hull spoke so earnestly.

Dewey's Finnish fascist friends here, who have organized a committee for him, understand what Dewey is up to. Nor will the point of his statement be lost upon Berlin and Tokio who will be emboldened by it, while Moscow, London, and all freedom-loving people will be gravely concerned.

On the day Dewey spoke out, Hearst, in a division of labor, attacked the Washington talks from a slightly different angle. And Hamilton Fish, with whom Dewey recently disagreed on another issue, is the first to congratulate him now. Fish and Gerald L. K. Smith and their like know what Dewey's statement means.

Dewey has unwittingly made millions of Americans of all political persuasions (including, we hope, many of Willkie's followers), see more clearly than ever that the whole cause for which humanity is now struggling, demands the reelection of President Roosevelt. Only in this way can Germany and Japan be made to understand that they can expect nothing short of unconditional surrender, that they must give up all hopes of being able to divide the United Nations and to once again take up arms against the democratic peoples of the earth.

Labor's United Stand

A JOINT meeting of the representatives of the AFL, the CIO and the Railway Labor Executives with Representative Celler, sponsor of the Kilgore measure in the House, unanimously agreed on procedure for incorporating many of the Kilgore bill proposals as amendments to the George bill. Now it will not be easy for the GOP Congressmen to hide their Hooverite opposition to these measures under a smokescreen of "state's rights" and "CIO domination."

The amendments to be offered by Celler will now have the backing of the entire labor movement as well as of other organizations of farmers, professional and business men. This was also the case with the original Kilgore bill, but now the united stand of labor has been dramatized so as to make it difficult for the GOP and the anti-Roosevelt Democrats to charge that it is a "CIO measure."

The new maximum payments will be \$25 for present civilians and \$35 for former veterans. Payments are to be for a maximum of 52 weeks in a two year period but standards are to be the same for all states with the administration of the fund in the hands of the states. This will rob the GOP and the polltaxers of the false issue of state's rights under which they planned to perpetuate payments as low as \$2 a week in some states. Other amendments include the extension of the life of the U. S. Employment Service and a program for vocational training for job placement both for veterans and war workers.

These amendments to the George bill when passed will still fall short of the original Kilgore-Truman-Murray bill. But they will at least approach the necessary minimum program essential for orderly reconversion and the maintenance of a high level of postwar production.

These amendments must be fought for first in the House and then to have them incorporated into the Senate passed George bill. To achieve this the first step taken by the joint labor conference towards overcoming the earlier weakness in mobilization must be followed up. It should include not only the millions of workers and their families but also businessmen, farmers, professionals, veterans' organizations and all community organizations.

HIS DOOM APPROACHES



—Election Scene—

Mobilizing AFL Politically

by William Z. Foster

IN the news dispatches of Aug. 16, William Green, president of the AFL, is quoted as calling upon the 7,000,000 members of the AFL to register and vote in the November elections. He also, it is stated, has ordered the formation of some 1,000 state and local nonpartisan political committees in every part of the country, to get all AFL members to register and go to the polls.



These actions by Mr. Green will be hailed by all win-the-war forces, those great sections of our people who are determined to continue the present Administration in office. Mr. Green's move is a step in the right direction, towards mobilizing the AFL politically. But it is only a step, and an inadequate one at that. Many more steps are necessary, if the AFL is to do anything like its full duty and express the wishes of its membership in this crucial election campaign.

For one thing, it is indispensable that the AFL Executive Council at its meeting next week should come out with a clear-cut endorsement of Roosevelt and Truman. Nothing short of this will do. It is a pretty empty program, that of Mr. Green, to call upon the 7,000,000 members of the AFL to register and vote in the elections, without making a recommendation as to whom they should vote for in the vital matters of the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. Especially as the issue is clear as a pikestaff. It is high time that the AFL Executive Council be done with the argument, recently reiterated by that spokesman of the ultra-conservatives, Robert J. Watt, to the effect that when unions support a political party they die. There is nothing in American labor history to support such a ridiculous assertion, nor in European history either. Indeed, in Great Britain, where Mr. Watt hails from, the trade unions have been supporting the Labor Party for 40 years, yet I doubt whether Mr. Watt would pronounce them as being dead.

Secondly, the AFL unions, with few exceptions, also stand in great need of sharpening up their discussion of election issues.

In its August number, the *Boilermakers' Journal* says, "It is the opinion of shrewd political observers that the campaign may prove to be one of the most listless in the nation's history." This is a real danger signal. Listlessness among the voting mass will cut down the national vote in November, and a small general vote would be highly advantageous to Dewey and Bricker.

What must be done, therefore, is to rouse the people to the grave peril confronting them in the elections, and thus induce them to turn out the great Roosevelt-minded millions in the Fall election. The AFL's many local and trade journals have a big task ahead of them to do this, and so far they are making hardly a start at it. The issues at stake are those stated by the President in his acceptance speech—to win the war decisively, to set up an effective world peace organization, and to bring about a postwar economic prosperity. And they should be reflected in the trade union press. They cannot be telescoped into a few matters of wages, hours and labor representation, as is done in the August number of the *American Federationist*.

Such vitally important tasks as registering the millions of war workers and getting ballots into the hands of the members of our armed forces must be dealt with as trade union questions of the first rank. They must be placed on the order of business in local union meetings, shop committees, executive boards, conventions, and every other type of trade union gathering, even as these bodies would handle time-honored trade union economic questions. Only when the AFL unions take up registration and soldier voting in this intensive manner will they accomplish decisively important results.

Really concentrated political, educational and organizational work must be done at the grass roots of the AFL organization, as

never before. In the local unions and shops there should be Roosevelt-for-President committees to conduct the manifold tasks of mobilizing the union and non-union workers politically. In the wards and precincts the unions must be prepared to do the most intensive political work, breaking down their membership lists for registration and door-to-door ringing purposes. In the localities the unions should embark on elaborate programs of radio broadcasting, newspapers, advertising and all other forms of political education work.

The AFL unions need also to collaborate freely with all other organizations supporting the Roosevelt candidacy—CIO, R. R. Brotherhoods, veterans, Negroes, women, national groups, farmers, professionals, etc. The traditional political narrowness of the AFL, its hesitancy and refusal to cooperate with other groups, must be overcome at all costs. A broad, nonpartisan approach to the elections is indispensable if the maximum pro-Roosevelt vote is to be registered.

The foregoing are a few of the major paths along which the political work of the AFL unions needs to be improved in the developing Presidential elections. Mr. Green should have given the workers a lead upon these questions. Many AFL unions, like those in the CIO, are now making rapid political progress; but the general AFL pace is altogether too slow, especially in the Executive Council.

This fall will probably be a close election, and almost any important body of voters may be decisive. It is doubly necessary therefore, that every effort be made to bring to the polls in November the greatest possible number of the AFL's many millions of members and sympathizers. But this can be done only by greatly bettering the political work of the unions over anything that they have ever done in the past.

Worth Repeating

FRELING FOSTER in his weekly column in *COLLIER'S*, *Keep Up With the World*, issue of Aug. 19: Medical science in Russia has progressed so rapidly in recent years that a magazine devoted exclusively to this development is being published in New York City for American physicians. Named the *American Review of Soviet Medicine*, it sells for \$1 a copy.

Today's Guest Column

THE major political problem confronting the allied nations in the Far East is to strengthen the democratic forces in China. Only by so doing will these forces gain control of the government of China and break the present dominant position of the feudal-bureaucratic clique, that surrounds Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and in large measure sabotages the war effort of the courageous Chinese people. To pursue a correct policy in this matter we must understand the nature of the opposition to democracy within China.

The national government and Kuomintang of pre-1937 China represented a combination of what has been loosely called the "old" and the "new" China. The big landowners, politically represented by a feudal bureaucracy, had a sort of tacit working agreement with the new bourgeoisie, China's modern bankers and industrialists, China's new generation of capitalists. This working agreement found expression in the rule of the Kuomintang.

In recent decades Chinese more and more participated in modern commerce and manufacturing, taking over in part the functions previously monopolized by foreign imperialists. With the growth of this Chinese capitalist class its influence correspondingly increased



By Frederick V. Field

within the government. The balance of power gradually shifted from the reactionary agricultural landlords to this new group.

IT WAS these modern elements in Chinese life who, when the existence of the nation became threatened by the full-scale Japanese invasion of 1937, were willing and, indeed, found it necessary for their own self-preservation to establish a national united front with the Communist Party and with other non-Kuomintang groups. The period of that unity, which during the latter half of 1937 and most of 1938 extended and deepened, was the period of greatest resistance to the fascist invader.

From the winter of 1938-39 on, at the instance of the reactionary clique, Chinese unity, and with it China's war effort, began to weaken. What happened to bring about this change was a fundamental shift in the relationship of forces among the ruling circles. The power of the modern capitalist elements had been located along the coasts and up the great rivers. With the capture of Hankow and Canton in the fall of 1938 the Japanese had completed the occupation of all of the modernized cities. Practically every factory in China, large or small, had by then been seized or destroyed. The enemy had thereby systematically and thoroughly destroyed the physical base of Chinese capitalism and forced

Landlord Bureaucracy Sabotages China's Fight

the center of government to withdraw geographically, politically and economically to the heart of the feudal hinterland.

DEPRIVED of their industrial and commercial base, the more modern capitalist elements in the government gave way to those whose power was based upon landlordism. The balance of power in the government reverted to a bureaucracy which lives upon land rent based on feudal relationships. That is why the bureaucracy is the deadly enemy of democracy. Since China's war of national liberation must be based upon the spread of democracy, the bureaucracy sabotages China's war effort.

Having said this much, it is necessary to emphasize that simply because the Chinese government was physically removed from its industrial base and thrown back upon the agricultural interior it was not inevitable for reaction to set in. The guerilla base in the north and northwest, from which the Eighth Route Army operates, was even more backward than the areas around Chungking. Yet there, with the suppression of the feudal elements and the introduction of democratic forms of production, a relationship of forces has been created which is able to cope with the tremendous problems of the war. These are the lessons which must be learned and applied before Kuomintang China can once again lead the nation to victory.

Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

Hope in the Conference

McKeesport, Pa.

Editor, Daily Worker:

As a soldier's mother, I believe I can express the hopes of many more women like me who look to the international conference in Washington as one of our greatest hopes. We want permanent peace. We want no more of the horrible slaughter which has held a bloody cloud over our lives. This war had to be gone through with; the destruction of Hitler was necessary to bring any kind of stable peace. But now, our hopes are with the leaders of three great powers who have brought Hitler to his knees and who can with the same unity win the peace for us.

MRS. A. B.

A Puzzling Misplaced "By"

Brooklyn

Editor, Daily Worker:

I was a bit puzzled by the unintentional slander of Mike Quill by The Worker. About halfway down column three on page 2 in August 10th's issue I read the following sentence:

"Bullitt has been charged with collusion in the plot by Michael Quill, president of the Transport Workers Union."

The ambiguous nature of this sentence allows two interpretations depending on which side of the fence one sits. I have no doubt that Bullitt was charged by Mike Quill with collusion in the plot—Such are the evils of misplaced phrases. If by chance you might consider this bit of grammatical criticism a trivial gesture, then skip the issue completely. You see my purpose in writing this letter is to point out that many of the readers of The Worker may have been temporarily confused by the wording that stumped me.

R. R. S.

Ed. Note: (We thank you).

Work Needed Among Farmers

Manhattan

Editor, Daily Worker:

What could be done to alter the reactionary political attitude of the farmers upstate? While visiting in the neighborhood of Livingston County I spoke to several farmers whom I know from the past. In the course of the conversation I touched upon the political question on the coming elections. To my astonishment many responded coldly to Roosevelt.

While the situation is not too good up there for the farmers, I remember in 1932 't was terrible. Potatoes were selling for fifteen cents a bushel, \$2.50 a hundred for beans. Milk was three cents a quart and all the way down they were not getting anything for their produce. It seems to me that something ought to be done to change the picture of the farmer. They have gained so much under the Roosevelt administration. They have so much at stake in victory and enduring peace.

A. A.

No!

Manhattan

Editor, Daily Worker:

Dewey get a fair soldier vote bill in New York State?

No! says Half-Pint Hoover.

C. E.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Views On Labor News

THE United Automobile Workers, CIO, is forcing a test case before the Federal Communications Commission to determine whether a radio station has the right to carry attacks against labor and at the same time deny labor an opportunity to defend itself.

Technically, hearings now on, relate to the union's charges against Station WHKO of Columbus. Actually, it is labor's challenge to the widespread practice of turning the radio into a smear-labor instrument.

This isn't something of just local interest. The UAW is going after the big fish in this general anti-labor conspiracy. Vice-President Richard T. Frankenstein, who is handling the fight for the union, asked that Alfred P. Sloan, chairman of General Motors, James S. Adams, president of Standard Brands, and William S. Rainey, radio director of the National Association of Manufacturers, should be subpoenaed to answer charges that they have been high-pressuring broadcasting companies into slanting war production programs against labor. Those of us who run into Fulton Lewis, Jr., describing how a particular company did it all, to the conspicuous exclusion of the role of its organized workers, know what the UAW means. This is why, at the request of the UAW, the FCC subpoenaed the scripts of Lewis, Boake Carter, Upton Close,



by George Morris

Shellah Carter, Dewitt Emery and Col. Robert R. McCormick.

Furthermore, the station is charged with refusing to allow a broadcast by Frankenstein on the voting records of Sen. Robert A. Taft and Rep. John M. Vorys.

FAR more is involved here than the civil rights aspect of the case, far more than a dispute over radio station treatment of labor or NAM script. Labor has recognized the tremendous power of public support and what a weapon public exposure could be. Some unions have been public conscious for many years. But the majority, until quite recently, have worked on the policy that money spent for public education is money wasted. There are still some unions who think that a press representative is an extravagance, or if they take radio time, do it during a strike to explain to the public the reason why certain services are tied up.

There is a growing awareness that the power to wield such weapons as radio, press and film is very effective in advancing labor economically and politically. It hits an anti-labor employer much harder than a strike would. In fact, the labor-baiters today are deliberately provoking labor to strike, because they want to discredit labor before the general public.

Of course, I have seen unions waste their

Labor Pressing for Showdown On Right to Airwaves

money on radio time, because they don't use it effectively. Some one reads off a lot of dry stuff poorly prepared. It doesn't convince any one and few listen to it. But many of our unions are really learning how to put their case skillfully and impressively. They are learning how to put a reactionary company management or a tory politician on the defensive.

THE win-the-public approach helps greatly to win good will for organized labor and, in effect, to disarm those who want to incite an anti-labor hysteria such as followed the last war.

Reactionary employer circles spend many millions to deceive the public. Many millions of dollars that would otherwise go into taxes, are being diverted for smear-labor propaganda under the heading of "advertising." The UAW points out that the NAM spends three million dollars a year for radio and is using this powerful economic weight to influence or dictate the policies of radio stations. We need hardly mention how this same policy operates on newspapers.

The UAW chose an appropriate moment for a showdown. The propaganda mill is getting into stride to blacken labor's record before the people at home and the war veterans. Every conceivable method of deceit is brought out to confuse and split organized workers. The UAW is forcing a test so as to give labor a right to challenge the lies and deceit all the way down the line.

Facts for Victory

By Labor Research Association

Thomas E Dewey this week declined to give a Labor Day message to the weekly news service of the AFL and the labor papers which it serves. Perhaps he refused on the ground that this would be discrimination against the CIO! Or perhaps he didn't know that many similar Labor Day statements from the highest production officials, praising labor for its great war record, were already on the desks of labor editors.

Or we may conclude perhaps that Dewey's smart research and writing staff had not yet decided what it wanted him to say to labor. So in case these gentlemen are short of time, thoughts, facts and quotes appropriate to this third Labor Day since Pearl Harbor, we are glad to offer these advance suggestions gratis.

All of these items are pretty well known to folks familiar with the labor movement. In fact they are similar to those we included in our last Labor Fact Book, only they

bring the record of labor's war role more up to date. For example, Dewey might like to work in the following points:

1. Somewhere in the neighborhood of 3,500,000 unionists are in the armed services of their country not counting the millions of sons and daughters of trade union men and women who are there too.

2. About 85 percent of the workers engaged in war production are in plants which operate under union contracts.

A SHIP IN FIVE HOURS

3. Shipbuilding workers are turning out a ship every five hours; airplane workers are producing a plane every five minutes. In fact, since Pearl Harbor the plane workers have made about 200,000 planes.

4. In 1941 nearly 600,000 workers were required to turn out about \$4.6 billion worth of cars, trucks, planes and guns in the auto industry. In 1944 about 1,000,000 auto workers are producing war and civilian goods at a rate of about \$12.5 billion annually.

5. Productivity figures are hard to get but even the NAM admits output per man-hour has been

rising. Cleveland Trust Co., taking figures of the War Production Board and the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, estimated output per worker in the munitions industry rose approximately 38 percent in a little over a year, between January, 1943, and February, 1944.

6. Stimulating this rise in productivity have been the 4,800 labor-management production committees covering more than 8,000-000 workers in war plants. Many employers were originally skeptical and opposed to the committee. Progressive labor gave them the initial push when they were introduced and has sparked them during the period of admitted achievements.

350 MILLION A MONTH

7. Out of about \$500 million a month checked out of payrolls for war bonds, organized labor accounts for at least \$350 million. This is in addition to the amounts bought during war loan campaigns outside their jobs. Top official of the Treasury's War Finance Division states that "there is no single group of citizens in the country more whole-heartedly in favor of

Unions' War Achievements To Remember on Labor Day

the Treasury's War Bond program than the officers and individual members of organized labor."

8. War relief has been one of labor's special concerns. Last winter it was estimated that organized workers had already contributed more than \$50,000,000 to War Relief and the Red Cross. Over a year ago the War Production Board's labor press service stated: "Organized labor in the last six months has become the largest donor to war relief in the nation. Despite heavier taxes, increased living costs and War Bond purchases, the CIO and AFL together have raised more than thirty million for war relief purposes. Their efforts on behalf of this year's Red Cross drive netted donations totalling 14 millions."

9. The sentiments of Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Fleet, have been repeated by almost every important navy and army chief. Discussing the contribution of the production front to America's successful offensive, he said it "constitutes in itself a lasting tribute to the American workman. He is doing more than I can tell you to win this war."

Red Army General Salutes Allied Soldiers: 'See You Soon in Berlin'

"See you soon in Berlin," Soviet Gen. Eugene Fedorov told soldiers of the Allied armies in a message broadcast Thursday by the American Broadcasting Station in Europe, recorded here by OWI.

"Soldiers of the Allied armies, friends," the Soviet commander said, "thousands of people in France, Belgium, The Netherlands, Luxembourg and in Germany have confidence in us and they say 'we have been waiting for you for such a long time.' Let us hurry to their aid. Let us bring them joy and sunshine. Let us avenge them for the

sufferings and tortures they endured at the hands of the Nazis.

"Our goal is the same: Germany. You are marching toward Berlin from the West, we from the East. Peace will be established sooner if we travel faster on the long and difficult road leading to Berlin.

"The Red Army is advancing rapidly towards the borders of Hitlerite Germany. Let us strike the last blows to the Nazi monster in the very heart of its lair. Let us advance toward Hitler's Germany.

"Dear friends, see you soon in Berlin!"

N. Y. Times Fake Story Against ELAS Exposed by Greek-American Editor

By D. CHRISTOPHORIDES
Editor, Greek American Tribune

I can testify from authoritative sources in the Greek underground that a statement made recently by Premier George Papandreou, of the exile government, accusing ELAS, military arm of the National Liberation Front (EAM), of having committed murder and other crimes in parts of Greece controlled by Col. Napoleon Zervas is a slander and a lie.

Papandreou's charge is embellished in yesterday's New York Times with alleged interviews held in Bari with wounded Zervas partisans. They are quoted as pinning a "succession of heinous crimes" on a "group of extremists" within ELAS. The Zervas men claimed the extremists will "demand a regime similar to that of Russia in 1917" and "have a vague policy of rapprochement with the Slavic world to the north."

THE TRUE FACTS

The truth is that ELAS, which is the basic military force within Greece and controlled over 90 percent of the exile government's Middle East army and navy until these

forces were broken up with the aid of the British, has never encroached upon Col. Zervas' territory, which was defined in the Plaka accord between guerilla groups last February.

The truth is that Zervas has collaborated with the quisling "Security Battalions" against ELAS, and that Papandreou has never expressly denounced this traitor force or ordered Zervas to remain within his own territory as defined at Plaka.

The truth is that Papandreou's government is trying to defame EAM and ELAS in the American and British press, using a clearly anti-Soviet line.

FASCISTS APPOINTEES

The Cairo reactionaries try to offset EAM's tremendous popularity inside and outside Greece by accusing "extremists" (meaning the Communists and linking them with Russia and the Slavs) of hampering unity.

Papandreou's bad faith is also shown in the way he formed a cabinet excluding EAM, immediately after the Lebanon conference last May when he supposedly agreed to unity with the EAM.

He appointed, as commander in

chief and general staff members of the Middle East Army, known fascists, even quisling collaborators.

The revived campaign against EAM, the talk of "heinous crimes" to which the New York Times gives such ready credence, comes now because the Papandreou government realizes its day is ending.

The leadership of the Liberal Party, largest of the old parties, and some Cabinet members—in fact, the great majority of all Greek political and military forces—are willing to cooperate with EAM and ELAS.

Only a handful of reactionaries, including the German-appointed

quislings in Athens who know well that the Nazis will soon be defeated, are now willing to work with King George's forces and his foreign imperialist protectors against the will of the people.

New Greek reactionary forces are spreading a poisonous rumor among Greeks in the United States. They say the British will land in Zervas-dominated areas on the Adriatic Coast and establish a Greek government there—a government which will call upon ELAS to surrender or be outlawed as bandits.

An end must be put to all the slanders, lies, and rumors. EAM and ELAS, like Tito, are the Allies' most useful friends.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 35¢ per line (8 words to a line—3 lines minimum).

DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P.M.

Tonight

Manhattan

STUDIO PARTY! Cultural and Folk Dance Group, 128 East 16th St. Surprise attractions, cozy, congenial atmosphere, delightfully cool, fun galore. 8:30 p.m.

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NOW PLAYING—"It's Live Drama"—Ralph Warner in the Daily Worker about the new Broadway hit "Anna Lucasta." Call now for theatre parties at Variety Programs (IWO Concert Bureau), 80 Fifth Ave. AL 4-2321.

Tomorrow

JEFFERSON SCHOOL Sunday Eve Party at 8:30. "Songs and Verse of the Fighting Peoples," sung by the Jefferson Chorus, with narration and commentary by Harold Collins. This unusual program will be followed by group singing and social and folk dancing led by members of the Jefferson Chorus. Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 6th Ave. at 16th St.

Queens

RIDGEWOOD AND MASPETH CLUBS of American Labor Party invites you to attend United Nations Picnic to be held at Alley Pond Park, Queens. Admission free. Hot dinner, entertainment and dancing from 10 a.m. to evening. Fun for all. Ask train conductor for directions. Aug. 20th.

Coming

OPEN AIR summer festival at Brighton Country Club, Boardwalk and Brighton 4th. Saturday evening, August 26th, at 8:30 p.m. Entertainment, folk dancing, and buffet. Proceeds for Jewish orphans, victims of Hitlerism. Sponsored by the Brighton Ladies Auxiliary and Women's Committee of Furriers Joint Council of New York. Subscription 60¢.

Philadelphia Pa.

ATTENTION: CPA Members of Philadelphia. Special meeting at the Academy of Music Hall Foyer, Sunday, August 20th, 2 p.m. Sam Donchin, district president, on the Lessons of the PTC Strike. All members invited.

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Lombardo Hits GOP Imperialist Outlook

By Mexican Labor News

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 18.—Latin American labor leader Vicente Lombardo Toledano expressed the fear that a Republican victory in the November United States presidential elections would seriously menace present Good Neighbor relations with Latin America.

Lombardo, president of the Latin American Labor Federation (CTAL), declared in a speech at Guadalajara that the Republican Party at present is representative "of a lingering negative force in the United States, whose leaders plan to revive the imperialist era and achieve world economic domination in the postwar period."

The Democratic Party as led by Roosevelt, Lombardo said, represents "a progressive force favoring the fulfillment of the Atlantic Charter and Teheran pledges, with the consequent guarantee of world democracy and aid to weaker nations."

Lombardo predicted a Democratic victory in November, praising the leadership of President Roosevelt, whom he called "a great spokesman for world democracy."

Urging an intensification of Mexico's war effort, Lombardo declared that "a United Nations' victory must mean the end of imperialism, but winning the war is not enough. Every remnant of fascism must be uprooted to guarantee a democratic and enduring peace and justify the sacrifice of millions of lives."

The CTAL President warned that the developing freedom of Latin America is menaced by the plotters

of the Spanish Falange and its related groups, "who in Mexico are attempting to create disorders through their affiliates, the Nationalist Action Party and the Nationalist Sinarchist Union." He emphasized, however, that the fight must be directed against the real heads of the fascist conspiracy and not against their victimized ignorant dupes.

Sees No. U. S.-Soviet Split on Pole Issue

U. S. Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, in a parley with representatives of the Polish National Council, indicated that no serious differences would arise between the United States and Soviet governments over Polish problems, according to the Moscow Polish press quoted in yesterday's New York Times.

This assurance is cited by the Lublin Polish newspaper, Rzeczpospolita.

A plenary session of the Polish Council and the National Committee of Liberation in Lublin was reported to have adopted measures including compulsory military service with immediate partial mobilization, breaking up of large landed estates, and reopening of Catholic and public schools, which has already begun.

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Report on the South

Negroes in Nashville Weigh Gains Under FDR

By EUGENE GORDON
(Last of Six Articles)

"Sure," said Mr. Rhodes, my new friend, answering my question. "The Negroes goin' to vote for Roosevelt."

"Why, he's just a Southerner, a Georgian, at that. Didn't you know he was from Warm Springs, Ga.?"

"Sure, we know that," said a man who had been just listening. "But look what that Southerner from Warm Springs, Ga., done. FEPC. Ever have an FEPC before? Black boys in the Air Corps. Ever—"

"Yeah," Rhodes mocked. "Jim-crow Air Corps. Ol' jimcrow ridin' in airplanes."

The little group laughed.

"You awful witty, ain't you?" the second man said, scornfully. "Well, laugh this off. Our airmen went to Italy as a jimcrow outfit. Awright. Awright. But ain't you been readin' where they flies right 'long side the white boys and drop bombs on them Nazis? An' I read that even white boys from down South, here, ain't interested in jimcrow over there when a Nazi flyer gets on their tail. All they interested in is somebody getting that Nar' off. Well, if that somebody is a Negro, it's all right with the white boy. Lots of that's happened," he said.

WAR DEMAND

"Oh, yes. You're talking about what Roosevelt did for you, a Negro. Well, brother, black or white, you just let me see you get along without your social security. See how bad you'll fare."

"An' see how good you fare when you got social security," somebody added.

Others mentioned public housing and WPA.

NEGROES AND FDR

That discussion took place on the corner steps of the Nashville YMCA, near the beginning of my tour. I had just left Louisville and Kentucky; had 11 states and 14 cities yet to visit. I could see it thereafter as indicative of the Negro's profound concern with the Roosevelt administration and its contribution to the country's welfare.

Capt. Francis O. Bowers — that was the way he introduced himself on the train en route to Little Rock and the way his card read, he being captain of waiters in a Hot Springs hotel—Captain Bowers assured me:

"You say anything against Roosevelt and some of these Negroes want to take you out and whip you."

THEY MEAN ROOSEVELT

More than 70, tall, straight and dignified, he added, whimsically: "When our folks round here say 'the gov'ment' an' 'Uncle Sam'—as he frequently did—"they mean Roosevelt."

Later, in Hot Springs, Millard Smith, a Texas school teacher, Bowers and I, seeing the town in Smith's car, stopped at a hot-spring fountain on a downtown street. I asked why black and white were allowed to drink from the same place, having already become accustomed to COLORED and WHITE signs everywhere.

"Why aren't there any such signs here?"

"Thain't no signs here," Capt. Bowers said impressively — almost possessively—"because the gov'ment controls it."

His tone implied faith in a power

greater and more potent than local custom. The postoffice, having no jimcrow, is an example of the government's impartiality in its treatment of the people. When that government is headed by Roosevelt it approaches, according to the view implied in Bowers' attitude, the ideal.

Ernest Wright, organizational representative of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO, and president of the Peoples Defense League, expressed the following view for himself and other New Orleans Negro citizens:

"Most of our people, I feel sure, will vote for Roosevelt. Higgins,

who owns the shipbuilding company here and hires hundreds of Negroes, won't let Negro and white work together, yet he supports the Roosevelt administration. Therefore we can't give Higgins the kind of licking he deserves."

IN ATLANTA

It was in Atlanta that the Negro people, submitting to a simple question-and-answer test, showed unmistakably whom they preferred for President. I just went into Auburn Ave., heart of Atlanta's Harlem, and asked 22 random persons this question:

"If and when you vote for President, who will be your choice, Republican Dewey or Democratic Roosevelt? Why?"

My most interesting experience

came in Fort and adjoining streets, just off Auburn, an area suggestive of pre-Roosevelt Hooverilles. It occupies a block behind the Hutler street car barns.

Two women on adjoining porches listened to me politely. The first, wearing gingham shorts, said she would vote for Roosevelt. The second, neat in a flowered pink kimono and resting in a porch swing, said she would, too.

Why? Well, said the first, Roosevelt had done more than anybody else for the colored people. He'd given them social security. He had rationed food, so the poor as well as the rich could eat. He was winning the war.

Well, three out of 22 persons, questioned at random within the

space of two hours, were for Dewey. And one was drunk.

Thinking back over the trial and the nearly 100 per cent Negro sentiment for Roosevelt, I discern one undeniable reason: Wherever the government has intervened to solve a problem, the Negro people have seen beneficial results. Take, for example, the item of housing. Poor white and poor Negro slum dwellers, throughout the principal cities of the South, have been placed in model houses. Perhaps a hundred additional were needed in every city; the little that was there, however, was just that much more than had ever been before.

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LOW DOWN

Dodgers May Have Real Star in Youngster Brown

Nat Low

It looks as if the Dodgers have finally come up with a budding ace in 16-year-old Tom Brown who is the latest in a long series of teen-age youngsters corralled for the Dodgers by the Great Brain, Branch Rickey.

Brown, who started his career in Brooklyn's famed Parade Grounds, has played five games at short for the Dodgers and although he has neither busted the fences nor startled the customers with terrific plays in the infield, he has, nevertheless, caught the attention of more than one baseball man with his hitting.

Cholly Grimm, watching the youngster go through his paces the other day, said: "He reminds me of Glenn Wright when the famous Pittsburgh-Brooklyn shortstop broke in."

Coming from a sage authority such as Grimm, the statement bears serious attention. Leo Durocher, too, is high on the youngster although not going overboard publicly.

"He is no Pee Wee Reese," says Leo, "but he can hit plenty and will develop into a better fielder with experience. He hasn't got Reese's speed but he'll fit into some spot in the infield shortly because he can powder the ball."

Thus, it seems as if one of the many teen-agers the Dodgers have brought up this year, may turn out to be more than just a bright high school lad. If Brown develops into the type of ball player he now promises to be, the Dodgers will have a treasure. A 16-year-old has a lot of major league baseball in him.

The Giants have lost ten straight games (not including last night's contest with the Cardinals) and seem to be definitely out of the running for a first division berth even though the Cubs have been playing only so-so ball these past two weeks. Without Mel Ott and Phil Weintraub, plus a falling off in the pitching of Bill Voiselle and Harry Feldman, the Otters are a sorry looking ball club playing mostly on spirit alone—and spirit by itself can win few ball games.

In the meantime the Yanks and the Dodgers seem to have been fed many vitamin tablets. The Yanks are shellacking the ball and have closed the gap between themselves and the Red Sox and the Tigers while the Dodgers, with four out of nine in the west, are going much better than even they expected.

Their recent upsurge dates to the return to batting form of Luis Olmo and Howie Schultz, particularly the former. Even with Dixie Walker out because of his leg injury, the Dodgers are getting their share of baseknocks and will probably finish no more than 45 games behind the St. Louis Cardinals.

Tim Cohane, Telly writer who covers the Dodgers, comes in with a list of the men (and boys) who have played with the Dodgers this season. Of a total of 45 players this is the way it is broken down:

Twenty-one pitchers—Les Webber, Tom Warren, Hal Gregg, Curt Davis, Fritz Ostermueller, Whit Wyatt, Rube Melton, Bob Chipman, Wes Flowers, Al Zachary, Cal McLish, Bill Lohrman, Ed Head, Jack Franklin, Ralph Banca, Charlie Osgood, Clyde King, Charlie Fuchs, Claude Crocker, Ben Chapman and Tom Sunkel.

Fourteen infielders—Louis Olmo, Gil English, Howie Schultz, Clarence Smyres, Bill Hart, Gene Mauch, Pat Ankerman, Eddie Basiski, Jack Bolling, Ed Stanky, Eddie Miksis, Barney Koch, Tom Brown and Frenchy Bordagaray.

Six outfielders—Dixie Walker, Augie Galan, Paul Waner, Lloyd Waner, Johnny Cooney and Goody Rosen.

Four catchers—Mickey Owen, Bobby Bragan, Roy Jarvis and Ray Hayworth.

—What, no Mickey Mouse?

The Roundup

Arclight Attendance Off

By Phil Gordon

St. Louis night baseball has fallen off to practically nothing these past few weeks with attendances averaging about 5,000 for arclight contests. . . . Thus, it seems as if

(2)—Visiting club required to be prepared to provide ref with starting line-up.
(3)—A minor penalty is provided for delaying game.
(4)—Club officials guilty of misconduct must keep off bench.
(5)—Players must take broken sticks to bench immediately or suffer minor penalty.
(6)—A minor penalty shot to be imposed against goaltender guilty of piling snow around cage to hinder shots.

Catcher Ray Mueller of the Reds and Don Gutteridge, second sacker of the Browns, are cousins. . . and not in the baseball sense, either.

Despite the loss of a leg, Major Christy Mathewson, son of the Giants immortal, has not given up his hobby of golf.

The National Hockey League and the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association jointly okayed six rule changes for the 1944-45 season:

(1)—A team must be in possession of the rubber when crossing center red-line; if shot across, it'll call for faceoff.

Paige, greatest star of Negro ball, will hurl for the Kansas City Monarchs against the New York Cubans in the second game. In the first contest the Cubans will face the Birmingham Black Barons, champions of the Negro American League and currently leading the Monarchs among others.

Paige, 38, but hurling the finest ball of his career, proved that his long right so'phone is in excellent working order at Ebbets July 3 when he went 11 innings against the New York Cubans. The Cubans nosed him out, 3-2, and the prideful Ed Satch will be primed to even the score.

Baseball Standings:

(Not Including Yesterday's Games)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
St. Louis	68	46	.596	—
Boston	60	52	.536	7
Detroit	59	52	.532	7½
New York	59	52	.532	7½
Chicago	54	59	.478	13½
Cleveland	54	62	.466	15
Philadelphia	52	64	.448	17
Washington	47	66	.416	20½

Games Today

Chicago at Washington (night).
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at New York.
Detroit at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
St. Louis	81	28	.743	—
Pittsburgh	63	45	.583	17½
Cincinnati	61	46	.570	19
Chicago	49	56	.467	30
New York	50	62	.446	32½
Boston	44	66	.400	37½
Philadelphia	42	64	.396	37½
Brooklyn	44	67	.396	38

Games Today

Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
New York at St. Louis.

World Series Bids

Pour In at St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 18.—Baseball league leaders usually pretend they don't know the score, so the St. Louis Browns and the Cardinals are acting surprised at their 100 applications each day for world series seats.

Jim Bassford, advertising manager for the Cards, said today he was returning all requests for reservations with the explanation that none will be accepted until seats go on sale. Then he muttered something about waiting until the National League pennant was "mathematically secure."

Bill Dewitt, business manager of the Browns' club, also is pushing back the applications as soon as they arrive—says he'll wait until the Browns' chances are more secure, or until Commissioner Kene-saw Mountain Landis holds a meeting to fix prices.

RADIO

WMCA—570 Kc.	WJZ—1050 Kc.
WEAF—660 Kc.	WNEW—1180 Kc.
WOR—710 Kc.	WLIR—1190 Kc.
WJZ—770 Kc.	WOV—1290 Kc.
WNIC—830 Kc.	WEVD—1330 Kc.
WABC—880 Kc.	WENY—1480 Kc.
WINS—1000 Kc.	WQXR—1360 Kc.

11 A.M. TO NOON

11:00—WEAF—Grupp Orchestra	WOR—News; Talk; Music
WJZ—On Stage, Everybody	WABC—News; Warren Sweeney
11:05—WABC—Let's Pretend	WOR—Hockey Hall
11:30—WEAF—Melody Round-Up	WJZ—Land of the Lost
WOR—Fashions in Rations	

NOON TO 2 P.M.

12:00—WEAF—News; Consumer Time	WOR—Hello, Moon
WABC—Blue Playhouse	WABC—Theatres of Today
WQXR—Gardening for Victory—Dr. R. H. White-Stevens	
12:30—WEAF—Atlantic Spotlight	WOR—News; Juke Box
WJZ—News; Farm-Home Hour	WABC—Stars Over Hollywood
1:00—WEAF—Here's to Youth	WOR—Business Men's Forum
WJZ—Report From London	WABC—Grand Central Station
1:15—WOR—Rogers Orchestra	WJZ—Transatlantic Quiz
1:30—WEAF—Carolyn Gilbert, Songs	WOR—Lopez Orchestra
WJZ—Swing Shift Proles	WABC—Country Journal
WMCA—Front Page Drama	
1:45—WEAF—John MacVane, News	

2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

2:00—WEAF—Gallicchio Orchestra	WOR—McIntyre Orchestra
WJZ—Women in Blue	WABC—Of Men and Books
2:15—WABC—Adventures in Science	
2:30—WEAF—Sports—Grantland Rice	WOR—News; Music
WJZ—Slang Quiz	WMCA—Children's Bible Class
3:00—WEAF—Yank Anniversary Show	WOR—This Is Halloran
WJZ—Army Show Fort Sheridan	WABC—Detroit Musicals
3:30—WEAF—Fuhrman Orchestra	WOR—Strong Orchestra
WJZ—Eddie Condon Jazz Contest	WABC—Visiting Hour
3:45—WMCA—Dale Belmont, Songs	4:00—WEAF—Rupert Hughes, News
WOR—Adrian Rollini Trio	WJZ—Heldi Orchestra
WABC—Sampson Parade	4:15—WEAF—Barbara and the Boys
4:30—WEAF—WOR—Racing: Saratoga Handicap, Belmont Park	WABC—Racing: Garden State Park
4:45—WEAF—Rhythm Workshop	WOR—Dance Orchestra
WABC—Report From London	

From the Press Box

Harder's Curve Ends Yank Streak at 4, 2-0

by C. E. Dexter

The veteran Mel Harder pitched one of his old-time expert ball games at the Yankee Stadium yesterday, setting the Yanks down with seven hits and blanking them, 2-0, to end their four game winning streak before a crowd of 6,343 fans.

Harder, his curve ball working beautifully, fanned five Yanks while young Mel Queen, in his second start for McCarthy did almost as well. Queen gave up only five hits but couldn't get Roy Cullenbine out and that caused his downfall.

In the second inning Cullenbine singled and Ken Koltner walked. Pete Schluter sacrificed and when Russ Peters went out to Frankie Crosetti, Cullenbine came in with the score.

And again in the fourth inning Cullenbine teed off for one of the longest homers ever seen in the Yankee Stadium. This prodigious smash soared 450 feet from the plate, hitting the top of the right field grandstand, some 25 feet to the right of the visiting bullpen.

Outside of Cullenbine, the Indians could do little with the fast ball Queen was throwing at them.

But the story was most about Harder. Only twice did the Yanks threaten. In the fifth Frankie Crosetti singled and went to third on Mike Garbark's one baser. But both died there as Harder curve-balled is way through.

In the eighth frame Garbark again singled and went to third on Bud Metheny's double to right—but again Harder's curve ball was up to the situation.

Snuffy Stirnweiss got two singles but was caught off base in the third right before attempting a steal of second. . . . Jim Turner pitched the ninth inning after Queen went out for a pinch hitter.

Despite his fast ball, Queen had

good control, walking only two Indians. . . . The victory gave the Indians their seventh win as against eleven defeats against the Yanks.

Wright Rejects Pep Bout Offer

Chalky Wright, ex-featherweight champion, has turned down an offer of 12½ percent to box Willie Pep, his successor, in the latter's home town of Hartford on Sept. 19, but Eddie Walker, his manager, will go to the State Athletic Commission Tuesday, as directed, to sign for a Garden title fight with Pep that exists only in the mind of Gen. Phelan.

Foreign Language Head for NCPAC

Frank Serri, New York attorney, has been named head of the foreign language division of the National Citizens Political Action Committee, chairman Sidney Hillman announces.

Serri has been active in politics since 1928 when he was appointed to the speakers' bureau of the Democratic National Committee.

Map Food Relief For South France

ROME, Aug. 18 (UP).—A special civil affairs section of the U. S. Seventh Army was established today in liberated areas of southern France and arrangements were started for shipping in food for the civilian populace.

Radio Concerts

5:30-6:30 P.M., WNYC (also FM)—Victory Concert, at the Public Library by the Kraetzer Trio.	contralto; Adele Girard, harpist, and the Jay Blackton Orchestra.
5:30-6 P.M., WQXR (also FM)—Richard Tetley-Kardos, pianist.	
7-8 P.M., WNYC (also FM)—Master work hour.	
7:30-8 P.M., WJZ—Musical Variety, with Felix Knight, tenor; Milena Miller, contralto; Adele Girard, harpist, and the Jay Blackton Orchestra.	

5:00—WEAF—Your America: Variety	WOR—Uncle Don
WJZ—News; Concert Orchestra	WABC—Casey, Press Photographer
5:15—WOR—Glen Gray Orchestra	5:30—WEAF—Phil D'Arcy Quartet
WOR—Castle Orchestra	WABC—Mother and Dad
WQXR—R. Tetley-Kardos, Piano	
5:45—WEAF—Curt Massey, Songs	WJZ—Nancy Martin, Songs

6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

6:00—WEAF—News Reports	WJZ—Bruno Shaw, News
WABC—Quincy Howe, News	WMCA—News; Monica Lewis, Songs
6:15—WEAF—Hollywood Theatre	WOR—Newsweek
WJZ—Storyland Theatre	WABC—People's Platform
WMCA—Something for the Girls	WJZ—Green Hornet
6:30—WOR—News; Frank Singiser	WMCA—Fighting Words
WJZ—Green Hornet	6:45—WEAF—The Art of Living
WOR—Sports—Stan Lomax	WABC—The World Today—News
7:00—WEAF—They Call Me Joe—Play	WOR—Guess Who?—Quiz
WJZ—Correspondents Abroad	WABC—It's Maritime
7:15—WJZ—Leland Stowe, News	7:30—WEAF—Elery Queen Show
WOR—News; Arthur Hale	WJZ—Music America Loves
WABC—Mrs. Miniver—Play	
7:45—WOR—The Answer Man	8:00—WEAF—Able's Irish Rose
WOR—Frank Singiser, News	WJZ—Early American Music
WABC—Kennedy Baker, Tenor	8:15—WOR—Studio Music
8:30—WEAF—Author's Playhouse	WOR—The Cisco Kid
WJZ—Gilbert-Sullivan Festival	WABC—Inner Sanctum
8:55—WABC—Ned Calmer, News	

9 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT

9:00—WEAF—National Barn Dance	WOR—Symphony Orchestra
WABC—Hit Parade	
9:30—WEAF—Can You Top This?	WJZ—Spotlight Band
WMCA—Grange Hall	
9:45—WABC—Saturday Seernade	9:55—WJZ—Quick Quiz
10:00—WEAF—Barry Wood, Songs	WOR—Royal Gunnison, News
WJZ—Lombardo Orchestra	10:15—WOR—Barn Dance Music
WABC—Correction Please—Quiz	10:30—WEAF—Grand Ole Opry, Variety
WJZ—Army Service Forces—Drama	WMCA—Frank Kingdon, News

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PERSONAL

DUTCH. Terribly worried. Please get in touch with me. Mary.

Literary Lookout

Repair of Musical
Instruments Resumed

By Samuel Putnam

On Page 17 of Soviet Culture in Wartime, No. 2 (American Russian Institute, 101 Post Street, San Francisco, 8, Cal., 25 cents) there is a photograph of what appears to be an almost totally demolished house

in Voronezh, and on what is left of the doorway there hangs a sign which, translated, reads "Repair of Musical Instruments Resumed."

"Repair of musical instruments resumed"—I ask you to repeat those words to yourselves and let them sink into your consciousness, for in their symbolic way they embody that indomitable spirit and thirst for culture which explains why the arts have flourished so marvelously in the Soviet Union ever since its inception, and why they continue to flourish even amid the ruins which the fleeing German vandals have left behind.

"Immediately following the liberation of these cities," says a writer in Izvestia, "the Soviet people began to reestablish their economic and cultural life." Note that the economic and the cultural here go hand in hand, and this is a society founded upon the principles of Marxian socialism, which is so frequently slandered as being a crass materialism, a "religion of the belly."

CITIES RESTORED

You will, I am sure, be interested in reading the article on "Municipal Reconstruction," by the Viennese architect, Hans Blumenfeld, who worked with the Russian State-City Planning Institute for many years. The rebuilding of cities, however, is far from being the only kind of reconstruction that is going on. Even more far-reaching in significance are certain changes that are being made in Soviet life which have already led to considerable discussion, but much of it of a muddled character, here in America.

There is, for example, the new policy of separating boys and girls in the elementary schools. What is the meaning of this? If you want to know, read the article, New Trends in Soviet Education, by the outstanding English educational authority, Beatrice King.

Then there is the granting of autonomous powers to the constituent Soviet Republics. We all know what the New York Times and similar

organs have done with this subject. But who is in a better position to know than Anna Louise Strong, who writes on: Sixteen Soviet Nations?

The Organization of Soviet Medicine, is discussed by the well known American authority, Dr. Henry E. Sigerist. In addition to his article, there are further notes on medical progress in the USSR.

Of special interest to many will be the interview with Metropolitan Sergei of Moscow, head of the Russian Orthodox Church, by the noted writer, Nikolai Vitta, Religion under Soviet Power is the title of the interview.

BEST OF THE PAST

If Soviet culture possesses the depth and breadth and vitality that it does, one reason is that it is a continuation of the best of the great bourgeois culture of the past, including that of Czaristic Russia. This is clearly brought out in Features of 19th Century Russian Philosophy, by V. Kruzhkov and P. Fedoseyev, where the socially progressive contributions of such philosophers and critics as Belinski, Herzen, Chershevski, Dobrowlyubov, and Pisarev are set forth.

The Soviet theatre, music, even the circus (read Circus in Stalin-grad) come in for treatment in this fascinating booklet, which is illustrated throughout and which contains, also, graphs, statistics, the musical score of the national anthem, etc. In connection with music, there is an account of the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Rimski-Korsakov; there is a note on Dmitri Shostakovich's wartime symphonies and other musical labors; there is a report on the Grieg centenary celebration of last year; etc.

And last but not least, we have an actual sample of Soviet creative work in wartime in the excerpts given from the new novel by Mikhail Sholokhov, They Fought for Their Country.

The astonishing thing to me is, how they can give us all this for 25 cents!

Press Fund Drive:

Previously Announced . . . \$140.00
Memory of Wolf Sarnar . . . 7.00

Total \$147.00

Szigeti to Make Film Debut

Hollywood has called upon another of the world's greatest musicians. This time it is violinist Szigeti who makes his film debut co-starring with Jack Benny, Bette Davis, and other outstanding names of the entertainment world in Warner Bros.' forthcoming production, Hollywood Canteen.

What is more, Szigeti not only plays several solos, but climaxes his scenes in a duet of light notes and comic touches—including four minutes of ad libbing—with Jack Benny.

Two big league musical personalities are involved in Hollywood Canteen—Szigeti and Stokowski. It was with Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra that Szigeti made his fabulous American debut at Carnegie Hall in 1925.

Szigeti ranks among the three greatest violinists of the world, according to an article in a recent issue of the national weekly, Collier's. They are Kreisler, Heifetz and Szigeti.

A maker of great music, Szigeti never hesitates to pioneer in the concert field. He is Benny Goodman's "Musical Idol," and his joint concert with Goodman at Carnegie Hall made musical history. It was Szigeti who also introduced "War Bond Concerts" when admission was secured solely by purchase of war bonds. Millions of dollars have been raised by the Treasury Dept. that way.

When you sit and chat with Szigeti, you get no concept of his prodigious drive and energy. He is tall, handsome, aristocratic. His manner is relaxed and gracious; his voice soft-spoken; his English fluent and precise. He covers a tremendous territory. His friends include Duke Ellington, Benny Goodman, Hildegard, Albert Einstein, Thomas Mann, Edward G. Robinson and Raymond Gram Swing.

He keeps up with the world though music is his business and he spends months traveling. He finds time personally to answer his many hundreds of letters which come from every part of the country. There is hardly a significant book with which he is not conversant. And with all that he manages to visit museums, collect paintings, give his attention to gardening and a wild bird aviary in his home in Southern California. Right now he is at work writing his memoirs for publisher Alfred A. Knopf.

Wallenstein Conducts Mendelssohn's Fourth

Alfred Wallenstein conducts Mendelssohn's Fourth (Italian) Symphony on the Sinfonietta concert to be presented over WOR-Mutual, Tuesday, Aug. 22, from 8:30 to 9 p. m.

Movies

IN SOCIETY, screen play by John Grant, Edmund L. Hartmann and Hal Fimberg, directed by Jean Yarbrough, presented by Universal Pictures, with Bud Abbott, Lou Costello, Marion Hutton, Kirby Grant. At the Criterion.

Steele to Cover 4-Power Parley

Johannes Steele, noted international news analyst, will cover the Four-Power Conference directly from Washington on WMCA, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, August 23rd, 24th, and 25th. Mr. Steele's on-the-spot account of developments on the post-war front will be heard during his usual broadcast periods, from 7:30 to 7:45 p. m. The commentator will resume his Monday through Friday series from WMCA's studio in New York on Monday, August 28th.

Charlie Spivak and his orchestra are the featured stars when For the Record again makes V-Discs for the men overseas Monday, Aug. 21 (NBC, 11:30 p. m., EWT).

Replying to GI requests, the program also presents Torch-Singer Lena Horne, Vocalist Bob Eberly and Songstress Mary Jane Dodd.

Herbert Marshall, playing the title role in The Man Called X, has his services requested by the French underground movement, on the broadcast over the Columbia network Monday, August 21 (WABC-CBS, 9:30 to 10:00 p. m., EWT From Hollywood).

Civil War Elections Subject of Pamphlet

International Publishers is issuing an important new pamphlet, The War Elections 1860-1864, by Leonard Norton, price 15 cents, a timely study of the political struggles around the state and presidential elections during the years of the Civil War, between 1860 and 1864. The events depicted, hold many striking lessons and parallels with the situation in our country today. It describes Lincoln's historic role in routing the copperheads and defeatists, and in forging a powerful national unity, transcending all partisan interests to smash the slavery and preserve the nation and its democratic heritage.

Not only does it deepen our insight into one of the crucial periods of American history, but it is also highly instructive in relation to the problems and issues of the 1944 elections.

Bing Crosby In New York

Bing Crosby, soon to be starred by RKO Radio in a musical produced by Leo McCarey and titled "Bar of Music," is visiting New York. He is on a 13-week vacation from the microphones.

At The Irving Place

The carefree, laugh-studded Soviet love story They Met in Moscow is being held over at the Irving Place Theatre, for a second week, together with the French film The Five Will Come Back starring Jean Gabin.

THE STAGE

THE THEATRE GUILD presents (in association with Jack M. Skirball) JACOBOWSKY COLONEL
The FRANK WERFEL-S. N. BEHRMAN COMEDY
Staged by ELIA KAZAN
LOUIS ANNABELLA OSCAR CALHORN ANNABELLA KARLWEIS
J. EDWARD BRONBERG
MARTIN BECK, 45th St. W. of 6th Ave. - Air Cond.
Evenings 8:30. Matinees THURS. and SAT., 2:30

MICHAEL TODD presents BOBBY CLARK "MEXICAN HAYRIDE"
by Herbert & Dorothy Fields
Staged by HASSARD SHORT
SONGS BY COLE PORTER
WINTER GARDEN, 67 W. 4th St. Cl. 7-5181
AIR-COND. Evs. 8:30. Mat. WED. & SAT. 2:30
"A 3 ACT THUNDERBOLT"—Walter Winchell
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S New Play
CORNELIA OTIS DENNIS DUDLEY
SKINNER KING DIGGES
THE SEARCHING WIND
Evs. 8:40. Mat. WED. and SAT. 2:40
FULTON, 46th St. W. of 5th Ave. Cl. 6-638
AIR-CONDITIONED

The Same Abbott and Costello

By FRANK ANTICO

The title of the film this time is In Society, and the Abbott and Costello team is in the plumbing business, but it's the same old act, with the same squeaks and cuffs and puffs, and with the same results.

Part of the audience laughs, sometimes for no reason apparent to the rest of the audience; and part of the audience groans, though they must have known what they were in for, now that the A & C boys have captured the Laurel & Hardy ramparts.

Somewhere in the pile of debris which clutters up this feeble foolishness, shreds and patches of humor can be discerned. It is no disgrace for a fool to wear borrowed raiment, if only he has the wit to arrange it so that the bareness of his humor is covered. Here are two fools plying their needles with the most furious industry but failing to make the stitches of laughter take hold.

It does little good to describe what goes on. If you haven't seen an A & C production, you owe it to

your encyclopedic soul to absorb this cultural pummeling. Permit their sledge-hammers to tickle your funny-bones. Hang up your brains as a punching bag, and listen to the dull reports the boys tap out on it.

If you have seen an A & C exuberance, you will have a sharp remembrance of the usual goings-on: The little roly-poly fellow is picked on by the slightly bigger, much skinnier fellow and gets into all kinds of scrapes, such as flooding an apartment, and talking back to a cop, and breaking a bunch of straw hats, and riding a wild steer riding a wild fire engine.

Yep, you've got it. The humor's all wet. But no matter how they water it, the stuff still tastes as dry as a Keystone comedy cop's night-stick.

MOTION PICTURES

ROBIN HOOD OF THE ORIENT

He Stole the Rarest Jewel of the Emir's Harem

ANTONIO Presents
ADVENTURE in BOKHARA
EXTRA! "MOSCOW MELODIES"
CHALIAPIN, LEMESHEV
SHOSTAKOVICH, DONCOSA
MIKHAILOV, RUSLANOVA
TODAY - 9 A.M.
AIR-CONDITIONED
STANLEY 7th Ave. bet. 42nd & 41 St.
CONTINUOUS from 9 A.M.

HELD OVER 2nd BIG WEEK
IRVING PLACE 14th St. & Union Sq.
The Soviet's Merriest Musical Romance, laughing and singing its way to your heart, Russian songs and dances.
They Met in Moscow
Plus JEAN GABIN in French Film (with English Titles)
"THEY WERE FIVE"

"SOVIET FRONTIERS ON THE DANUBE" An ANTONIO Picture
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FULL LENGTH FILM STORY OF THE FIRST SOVIET LIBERATION OF RUMANIAN OCCUPIED TERRITORY
SEE A PEOPLE REJOICE AS THE RED ARMIES FREE THEM FROM THE AXIS YOK!
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NOW PLAYING - THRU WEDNESDAY
QUENTIN REYNOLDS
"ONE INCH FROM VICTORY"
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ELISABETH BERGNER in
"STOLEN LIFE"
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"The FIVE of ST. MARK"
Anne Baxter - Wm. Eythe - Michael O'Shea
Phil Baker
"TAKE IT OR LEAVE IT"
26 GUEST STARS

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KATHARINE HEPBURN
WALTER HUSTON ALINE MACMAHON
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Spectacular Stage Presentation
Picture at 9:30, 12:37, 3:42, 6:50, 10:01, 12:30
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'One Inch from Victory'
(Hitler's Russian Surprise)
See how Hitler lost war in Russia including captured German films never before shown on any United Nations screen.
Narrated by Quentin Reynolds

Liberal Bloc to Push Substitute For George Bill in House

By Federated Press

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—A Substitute for the George unemployment compensation bill will be offered in the House by a group of liberal Congressmen when the Senate measure is brought up, it was announced today by Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-NY).

Celler said the substitute measure would be the George bill with the clarifying and liberalizing amendments agreed to by the informal congressional committee and supported by the AFL, CIO and Railroad Brotherhood representatives who attended its meetings.

In addition, Celler said, the substitute bill will include the provision for regional industrial councils or boards to create postwar jobs. These bodies, he said, will include representatives of the public, industry, labor and agriculture and seek to find how best jobs can be created.

The substitute bill is now being drawn up and will be ready by the time the House Ways and Means Committee reports the George bill on the floor. That action is expected not earlier than Aug. 28.

GREEN HITS GEORGE BILL

Meanwhile AFL president William Green sent a memorandum to each member of the Ways and Means Committee detailing the inadequacies of the George bill and outlining the AFL's recommendations for amendments. Green's ideas follow pretty closely those of the group headed by Celler.

Green said the George bill is inadequate to meet the reconversion problem on two main standards:

1—The director is not given full executive responsibility with powers over the policies, procedures and performance of the executive

agencies coming under his office.

2—Reconversion is an emergency far transcending anything contemplated by state unemployment compensation laws which are inadequate for normal unemployment.

"The director of the office of war mobilization and reconstruction will have a herculean job," Green wrote, "for which he should have full authority to issue directives on policy, procedures and operations, to review the progress and performance of each agency and direct changes. This office should be the directing, energizing force, it should have not only the advice but the cooperation of industry and labor."

STATE LAWS INADEQUATE

"State unemployment compensation laws are inadequate in coverage. Only 13 states cover one or more employees on covered industries. The majority do not cover state and municipal employees. The George bill does provide for unemployed workers formerly employed in U. S. arsenals, shipyards, depots, federal offices under 51 states or territorial laws, but makes no provision for those seamen employed in our merchant marine or those employees in private industry not covered by state laws."

Green assailed the inadequate benefits of state laws, showing that in 1943 "unemployment benefits averaged \$13.80 per week of total unemployment." He commented that benefits paid in 1943 amounted to only one-third of the wage loss and that 17 percent of the benefits were less than \$10, while 26 percent were from \$10 to \$14.99. He also pointed out that 26 states limit duration of benefits to 16 weeks or less and that only eight states have a maximum payment of \$20 while 22 have a maximum of \$15 a week.

Yanks 4 Miles From Paris As Tanks Win Versailles

(Continued from Page 1)

said that the Battle of Normandy had been won and that "we are now going forward into the phase of pursuit with the enemy unable to conduct anything further than strong rear guard action."

Patton's Third Army alone, since Aug. 1, had taken a toll of more than 104,000 enemy troops including 45,800 captured, 48,000 wounded and 10,600 killed, according to a field estimate.

Patton now was completing a partition of France as far as communications were concerned, as well as driving for Paris. One of his columns captured the big road junction of Vendome, 40 miles northeast of Tours, virtually isolating the latter town from northern France.

Also captured was the smaller junction of Authon, 37 miles southeast of Paris.

BARRICADES IN PARIS

(BBC quoted French refugee reports that the Germans had constructed street barricades in Paris and mounted self-propelled and anti-tank guns at important points). German efforts to run the Falaise

gap cost the enemy 600 vehicles destroyed or damaged Thursday, front dispatches said, but as the Allies converged Friday and the whole pocket became a mass of surging troops air support had to be withdrawn in the immediate Falaise area for fear of hitting our own men.

In mopping up the pocket British, American and Canadian troops made advances up to 12 miles. The Canadians wiped out the last resistance in Falaise itself and captured Varville, St. Julien de Faucon and Exton as they swung east after the retreating German flank.

British troops to the west smashed clear across the waist of the pocket and captured Putanges, west of Argentan, which had been in the American sector. Part of Argentan itself still was held by enemy suicide units who now had virtually no chance of getting out, while the Yanks advanced nearly six miles to the northeast in the drive to link up with the Poles at Chambois.

The Canadians also captured the road junction of Trun, four miles back up the Falaise road from Chambois.



A Canadian soldier, knocked out but not injured, gratefully receives first aid treatment from a buddy in the medical corps during the battle for Falaise. Close by a Nazi tank, pushed off the road by advancing Canadians, lies burning in a shellhole.

The Veteran Commander

THE COMING BATTLE OF THE SEINE

THE part of the German Seventh Army which escaped the trap at Argentan-Falaise is streaming to the Seine below Paris in an effort to cross the river before a new trap is set by the fast-moving American armored columns.

These columns are reported to have occupied Dreux. From here a northward thrust of only 50-odd miles would carry them to Elbeuf and Rouen, and another 30-mile push—to the mouth of the Seine.

The area between the Touques and the Seine will probably be the scene of an important battle in the next few days. In this battle a new attempt will be made to annihilate the German Seventh Army. The bridges on the Seine are reported down, but this should be taken with a grain of salt because temporary bridges will be built by the Germans overnight. Thus simply pressing the Germans to the river will not mean their annihilation because a lot of them will get across.

The trap can be set effectively only if American armored columns succeed in thrusting along the left bank of the Seine to the sea. If this is not accomplished, our troops will have to contend with the German Seventh Army on the right bank of the Seine where it will merge with the powerful German army group manning and defending the region of Calais.

It is hard to describe the things which are happening in the Paris direction and in the Seine-Loire corridor between Paris and Orleans. There American armored columns seem to be racing at will, encountering practically no resist-

ance. Their advance seems to depend only on the orders they receive, not in the least on enemy counteraction.

The picture in the area of our invasion of southern France is pretty much the same. We have won a large strip of land and secured our beachheads with a number of ports at the cost of 300 casualties. This figure speaks for itself. The Germans are abandoning all of France, except the northeastern corner. The reason: no available troops.

IN DIRECT contrast with this situation, on the Eastern Front the Germans are increasing their counteraction. For instance, in the area of Shavli in Lithuania they have managed to mount a sizable counter-offensive, the fury of which can be gauged by the fact that up to 100 tanks have been knocked out by the Red Army in one sector during one day.

However, the crisis of these counter-offensive efforts of the enemy appears to be passing, the Red Army having absorbed the blows before Warsaw, in the Vistula bridgehead (Sandomierz) and in the Carpathians. This leaves only the Lithuanian counterblow to be fully absorbed.

With the possible entry of Soviet troops into East Prussia near Schirwindt the Shavli counterattacks will probably collapse of themselves.

It is absolutely clear that the product of the latest Nazi "super-total-mobilization" has been hurled east. There the price of a fortified village is equal to the price paid for in the west for a whole province.

PINKY RANKIN

